

**He knew nothing about it
—but he bought wisely**



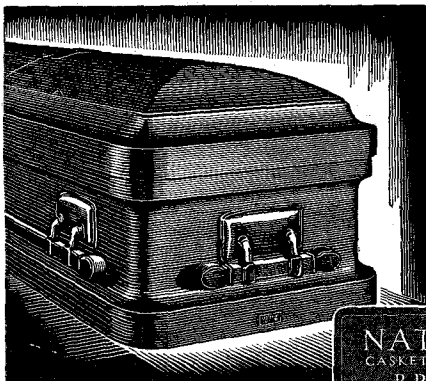
HAD it been a new filing system or a new piece of machinery, this man could have told you in a minute what kind to buy and why. But it was a casket, and he knew nothing at all about that. He had never bought one before.

What, then, did he do? He did what past experience taught him to do in making unfamiliar purchases. He based his choice on the name and reputation of a reliable and well-

known manufacturer. That way, he chose wisely.

Some day you may face this problem. When that time comes, do just as he did. It is very simple—just be sure the National trade-mark is on the casket you buy. This trade-mark is accepted as a pledge of quality and value. It represents the word of honor of a manufacturer known for over half a century. *Yet National Caskets cost no more.* They are available in every grade, at every price.

You should have our booklet, "FUNERAL FACTS." It discusses every detail of planning funeral arrangements. A new chapter recently added explains the mystery of funeral costs. Your funeral director has copies, or write us at Dept. D-11, 60 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.



**NATIONAL
CASKET COMPANY, INC.
BRONZE**

A National Wrought Bronze Design. For your protection, be sure to look for the National Trade-mark on the casket that you buy.

NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY, INC.

Display Rooms in Thirty Cities

National Caskets Are Available Everywhere But Only Through Funeral Directors

CONTENTS

THE LITERARY DIGEST
for NOVEMBER 19, 1932

VOLUME 114

NUMBER 21

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue
New York

* * *

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The New Deal—What It Means to Us	5
Wets and Drys Line Up for the Beer Battle .	8
The Scottsboro Decision	10
The Fly for Us in France's Peace Ointment .	11
Topics in Brief	12

FOREIGN COMMENT

Hitler's Shattered Dream of Dictatorship . .	13
Professions Unpopular in Russia	14
A Census Search-light on India	15
Trouble Flaming in the Balkans	16

LETTERS AND ART

No Bricks for Irish Players This Time . . .	17
Caruso Comes Back	18
Who Save Our Orchestras	18
The Cover	18

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Floggings in Florida	19
The End of a Cathedral	20
Russia's Literary War	20
Is Extravagance a Waste?	20

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Prompt Treatment of Minor Injuries	22
Electric-Spark Pictures	22
Food for Intellectuals	24
Lie Detectors That Don't Work	24
Warm the Soil, Hurry the Plant	24
Few Eyes Really Blue	24
Window-Glass Set in Rubber	24

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

The Queen of Troublesome Creek	26
The Search for Missing Men	29
A Palpitating World Welcomes New Bridge .	
Rules for Confiding Contract Fans	32
The White Man's Crime	35

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Bonds Still "Comparatively Safe"	36
A New Aristocracy Born of the Depression .	36
A Man's Cash Reserve	37

MISCELLANEOUS

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair	39
The Spice of Life	40

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: \$4.00 a year, in advance; \$2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, \$6.00 a year; \$3.50, six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, \$5.00 a year.

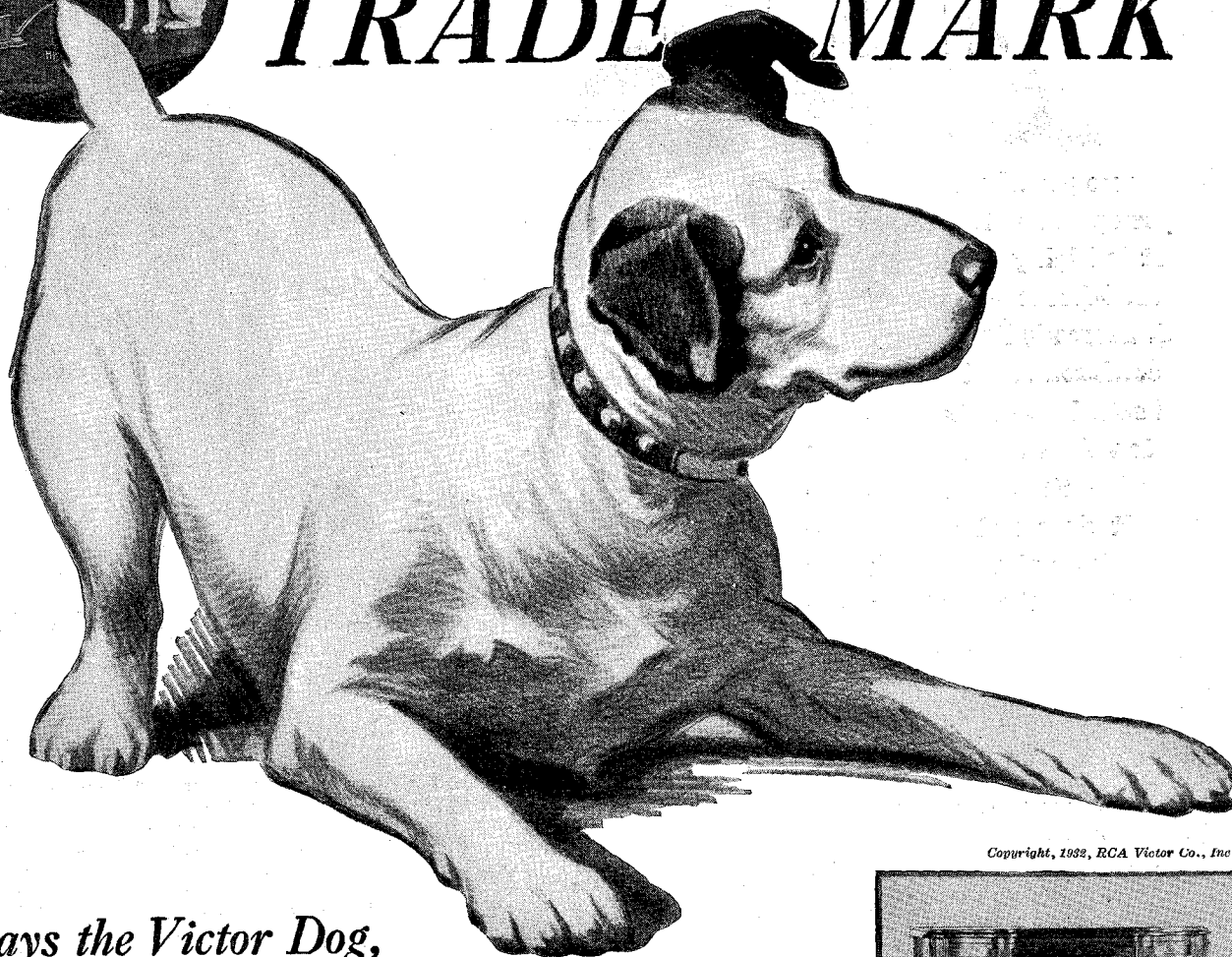
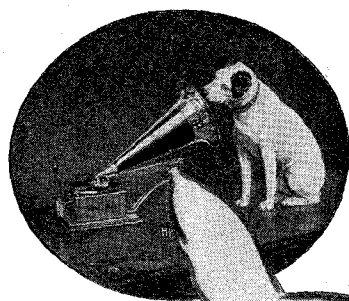
Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for renewal, discontinuance or change of address should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, President; ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, Vice-President and Treasurer; WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

*"I hopped right out of my
TRADE MARK"*



says the Victor Dog,

**"when I heard the radio that gets
two more octaves of music!"**

YOU'VE got to hand it to those boys down at Radio Headquarters. For 10 years I listened to radios. But it took them to bring me to my feet with the only radio that ever fooled my keen ears into thinking it was human!

It's a radio that gets two whole octaves of music that *ordinary sets miss almost entirely!* A radio that lets you hear instruments you *never even knew were playing.* A radio that gets 29 more true tones of the piano—35 more true tones of the trombones—19

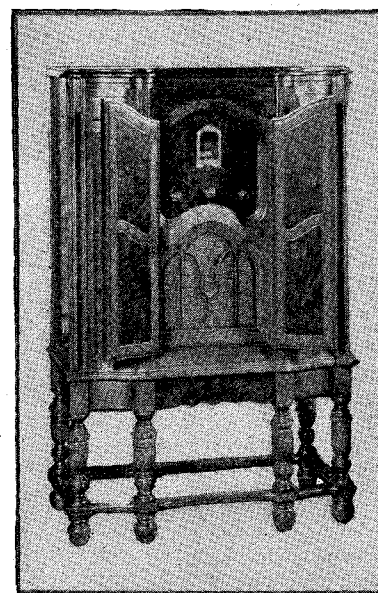


more notes of the saxophone—and so on!

I'm a hound for good music. I know the best—and want it, always. Technical talk about a radio can't get me excited ordinarily. But I'm sold on the eight new features of Bi-Acoustic radio. They mean something in terms of *actual tone* improvement!

Help yourself to the biggest radio thrill that ever came down the avenue! Look up one of those RCA Victor stores—you'll probably see my picture in the window—and ask for a chance to hear this new radio do its tricks.

Copyright, 1932, RCA Victor Co., Inc.



The New Bi-Acoustic Radio, R-78, with 8 great improvements. Complete with 12 RCA Radiotrons.

SETS \$48.75 TO \$310.00

RCA Victor *Bi-Acoustic* **Radio**
2 MORE OCTAVES

MADE EXCLUSIVELY by the MAKERS of RCA VICTOR RADIOS, PHONOGRAPH COMBINATIONS, VICTOR RECORDS

EVEREADY PRESTONE COSTS LESS BECAUSE IT IS CONCENTRATED

You pay no premium for protection when you use Eveready Prestone. It is highly **CONCENTRATED**—97% anti-freeze—so less of it is needed. Eveready Prestone should not be confused with less efficient, diluted solutions containing 40 to 55% water. And it should not be confused with boil-away anti-freezes. It does not evaporate—one filling lasts all winter. In cost per season, it is the most economical anti-freeze on the market. There is nothing else like Eveready Prestone, for it was scientifically developed to give water-cooled engines complete protection in winter. Specially treated to prevent rust, it prolongs the life of the car. Approved by all car-manufacturers, and guaranteed by National Carbon Company.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
General Offices: New York, N. Y.

Unit of
Union Carbide and Carbon
Corporation

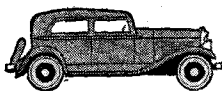


THIS POPULAR-PRICE CAR,

operating in a cold-weather zone, needs only $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of concentrated Eveready Prestone for all-winter protection. Cost \$2.25. No corrosion—absolute safety.

If you buy a water-diluted anti-freeze for this car, you pay for water, as well as for anti-freeze material. The low cost per gallon, therefore, cannot be compared with the cost per gallon of *concentrated* Eveready Prestone. Obviously, you will need more of the diluted product to get the same protection.

If boil-away anti-freeze is used, there must be one-half gallon in the cooling-system every time the thermometer drops to 20° F. Cost (?) . . . it depends on the number of cold snaps. Meanwhile, frequent renewals, checking, trouble and bother.

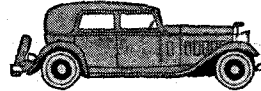


THIS MEDIUM-SIZE CAR,

in an average-weather zone, needs only one gallon of concentrated Eveready Prestone. Cost \$4.45. All-winter protection against freezing, rust, clogging and corrosion.

The cost of enough water-diluted anti-freeze to give this car the same protection cannot be computed unless you know how much anti-freeze and how much water there is in the product you buy. Some brands contain as much as 55% plain water. Low cost per gallon, therefore, means nothing.

If boil-away anti-freeze is used, the cost per season may be a great deal more than the cost of Eveready Prestone. Meanwhile, no certain, sure protection through all weather changes. No protection against rust and corrosion.



THIS LARGE CAR,

operating in a zero-weather zone, needs only two gallons of concentrated Eveready Prestone. Cost \$8.90. Complete peace of mind for the owner of a valuable car.

You can buy a water-diluted anti-freeze at a lower cost per gallon, but you will have to buy much more than two gallons to get the same protection. *How* much more will depend on the amount of water in the product. Therefore, the cost per gallon of such anti-freeze means nothing.

If boil-away anti-freeze is used, two full gallons must be present every time the temperature drops to zero. The cost may easily exceed the cost of Eveready Prestone. Meanwhile, no certain protection against freezing—none at all against corrosion.

EVEREADY PRESTONE

The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 19, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The New Deal—What It Means to Us

WE HAVE OUR NEW DEAL.

And we quickly turn from Democratic cheers and Republican post-mortems to try to realize what this prodigious political revolution means to the country.

Perhaps it is always well to look first on the bright side, and here we find even Republican editors extracting some cheer from the new deal. In the personality of the President-elect, in the completeness of the Democratic victory which gives the new Administration power equal to its responsibility, in the wealth of material available for appointment to important administrative, legislative, and diplomatic posts, in the promises of cooperation between outgoing and incoming administrations, in the apparent continuity of policy in many lines, even disappointed Republicans find cause for hope.

And, then, there is a big sense of relief that the campaign with its uncertainties is over.

IN Wall Street there is reported to be a rather general feeling of confidence that business

need have little to fear because of the political change.

Of course, this is far from unanimous. We find many Republican editorials regretting that the man they consider the inferior candidate won the election. The *New York Evening Post*, in fact, says it can not even congratulate Mr. Roosevelt. It thinks that he "is a good deal like an elusive, slidey, half-back who has made a slick run through a broken field, and then has been pushed over the line for a touch-down by the mass strength of his whole eleven; he is the hero of the undergraduate hour, but what is he going to do in mature life?" And the *New York Sun*, admitting that "it is impossible to quarrel with fate," continues:

"But it is possible to quarrel with a man who takes the decree of fate as a personal compliment, who believes that the policies which he declared during the campaign were responsible for his success, and who convinces himself that he was elected by a positive vote, when the truth of the matter is that his opponent was defeated by a negative vote."

"It is a solemn moment for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Unless he is entirely cut off from the stream of common thought, he knows that the country which has elected him President hopes that he has more courage than he has shown, more incisiveness of mind than his canvass indicated, more independence of character than his eagerness to win allies pointed to."

But this state of mind is somewhat rare even among Republicans. Note this utterance, for instance, from the Republican Boston *Herald*:

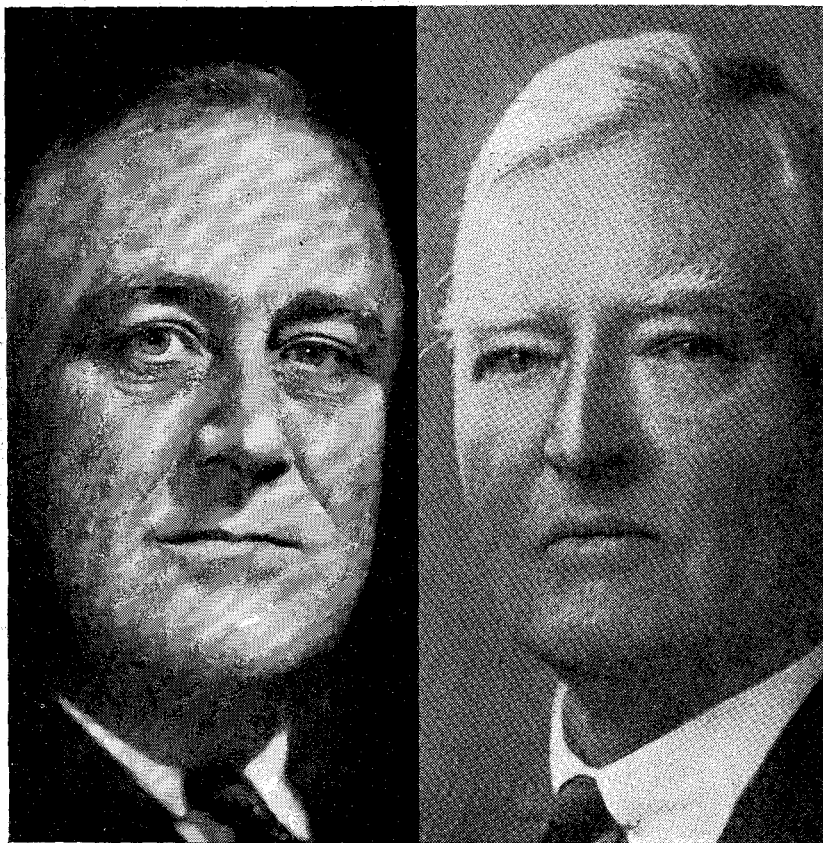
"If the wholesome, gracious gentleman who was elected President guides the nation with the fine spirit and the quick perception which he showed in the 'Jimmie' Walker hearings, nobody need worry about developments at the White House. A real man stood forth at Albany and swept aside the dilatory tactics and pious pretenses and sinister threats of the Tammanyites with a boldness and effectiveness which brought praise from his bitterest enemies."

"Endowed with the knack of making friends and of gaining the loyalty of the man in the street, he may possibly accomplish things that a more brilliant but less ingratiating executive could not."

"He will start his term in Washington, moreover, at what most observers consider to be the bottom of the economic abyss. With any foresight, any energy, and any luck, the Roosevelt Administration should lead the country upward and onward. And no decent Republican would want it otherwise!"

"He will probably have what his predecessor did not have—cooperation from the Capitol end of the avenue. He has the country behind him. May he lead it forward!"

If the President-elect "develops a program which will help rather than hinder a normal recovery, he may recommend himself to the American people so completely that 1936 will find him as popular as his predecessor of the same family name," remarks the *Troy Record* (Rep.). Mr. Roosevelt's "personality and his ideas pleased the people," the *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.) admits. Roosevelt, says the *Santa Fé New Mexican* (Ind., Rep.), "is strong in qualities that Hoover lacks: his political philosophy is more timely, his liberalism is allied with a human warmth." The



© New York Times Studio

© Harris & Ewing

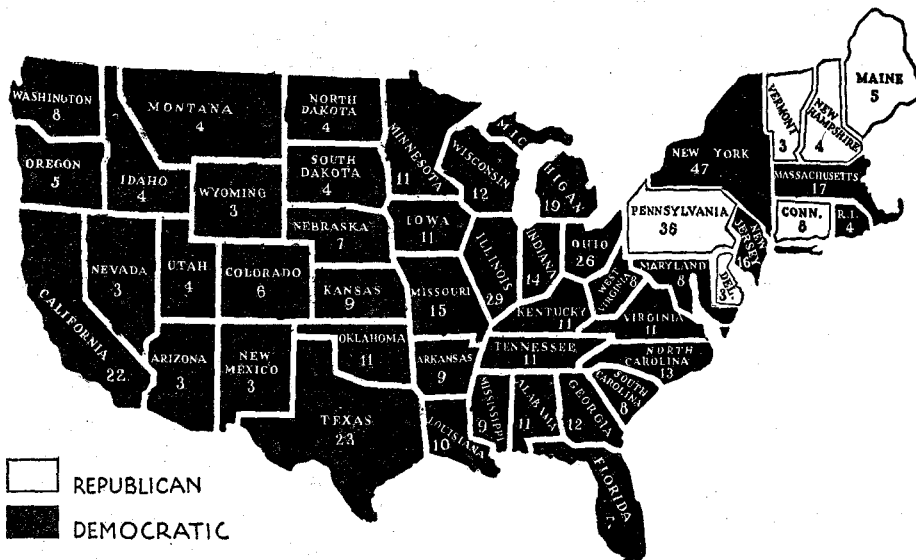
The Winners

Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.), which noted Governor Roosevelt's dependence on generalities and a tendency to become more conservative as the campaign progressed, says:

"Now that he has been elected, this lack of definiteness will prove of considerable advantage to him, since it will enable him

gressive followers. The *Seattle Times*, a normally Republican paper which supported Roosevelt, puts it in this way:

"He has drawn large support from variously conflicting elements for whose theories of government and politics there is no apparent ground of compromise. He must soon make clear to the country his choice of policies diametrically opposed."



From the New York Herald Tribune

How the Democratic Tidal Wave Swept the Country

The numerals indicate the electoral vote of each State. Mr. Roosevelt's 42 States give him 472 electoral votes, and Mr. Hoover's 6 give him 59.

to choose policies, methods, and men that may considerably disappoint his radical following, but which may conduce to the good of the nation."

THE greeting of the press of Mr. Roosevelt's own party may perhaps be summed up in the editorial outgivings first of a conservative and then of a progressive supporter. First we quote from the *New York Times*:

"We may feel ourselves fortunate in the choice of such a man as President.

"He has had a long and varied experience in public affairs. His solid abilities as an administrative officer have been amply demonstrated. An educated gentleman, with a background and antecedents that enable him to move easily in high station, he has personal gifts that easily bind to him in friendly relations men and women from diverse walks of life. No one questions his excellent intentions or his worthy ideals.

"Throughout the campaign he has borne himself as a man equal to the most arduous duties. It is certain that he will assume the Presidency with no hampering commitments.

"Assured of party support in both Houses of Congress, he will be in a position to lead the country along those lines of rational and cautious advance which he has publicly advocated. The people may rest assured that nothing hazardous or upsetting will be favored or consented to by Governor Roosevelt."

THEN there is the *Philadelphia Record*, which hails Roosevelt as the leader in a political revolution. The country, it declares, looks to him for leadership in a great task: "The task of instilling a new sense of social responsibility in our industrial giants, of preventing big business from destroying itself by a short-sighted absorption in immediate profit, of providing economic security for the American masses." In the opinion of the *Philadelphia paper*—

"The mere election of Roosevelt improves the national morale, changes the view-point of the army of sufferers, smooths the road. When Roosevelt sits at his desk, he will be thinking of John Smith, unemployed, and not of the vacant concept of rugged individualism."

And this brings us to the problem which many observers consider one of the first the President-elect must solve—whether he is to lean more toward his conservative or his pro-

gets shorter. The fury that destroyed the political career of Hoover is likely to be outdone by the fury that will cut short the political career of Roosevelt if a definite improvement in the nation's business conditions is not apparent by 1936."

ARGUING from a slightly different view-point, Mr. Walter Lippmann points out in the *New York Herald Tribune* that the problem before Mr. Roosevelt is far from simple:

"For tho the voters are in revolt against the consequences of the post-war policies, except as to Prohibition, they are by no means convinced that the component elements of those policies are wrong.

"It can not be said, for example, that the mass of voters who

How the Digest Poll Came Out

For the third time in succession the huge nation-wide straw vote of *The Literary Digest* has foretold correctly who would be elected President.

The actual election returns showed that *The Digest* forecast of the Electoral College vote was 99.6 correct. Our straw vote gave Roosevelt 474 electoral votes; he actually will have 472. It gave Hoover 57; he will have 59. The latest figures of the popular vote as we go to press show less than 2 per cent. difference from our poll percentages for Roosevelt and Hoover.

The almost magical accuracy of *The Digest's* forecast of the electoral vote, however, was due to errors favoring each side that canceled each other. The straw vote showed Hoover leading in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, which went for Roosevelt on Election Day, and showed Roosevelt leading in Pennsylvania and Delaware, which went for Hoover. These errors almost balanced. But in spite of their seeming vote for Hoover, *The Digest* predicted that Roosevelt would carry Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and probably New Jersey on the basis of the 1928 poll, so our forecast went wrong only on Pennsylvania and Delaware, two States out of forty-eight.

The poll prophesied that Hoover would carry Maine even tho the September election there went Democratic, and he did.

This year some Republicans charged us with favoring the Democrats because our poll predicted Democratic victory. But in 1928 some Democrats called us pro-Republican because we foretold Republican victory. Obviously *The Literary Digest* is no more Democratic in 1932 than it was Republican in 1928.

elected Mr. Roosevelt see the connection between political isolation and economic nationalism on the one hand and the miseries and insecurities which afflict them on the other. The result which would follow from a change in these policies the people clearly desire, but Mr. Roosevelt has still to convince them that the policies should be changed.

"Therefore, he will read the verdict most accurately, I believe, if he assumes that the people have willed the end without willing the means to that end. He will prepare himself most truly for his work if he keeps in the center of his mind a realization that the task of persuading the people to follow him was only begun during his campaign.

"He will be wise if he never fails to remember that he will be judged four years hence, not by the immediate popularity of one measure or another, but by the total result of all his actions as they are reflected in the general condition of the country.

"Mr. Roosevelt sets forth with favorable omens. Luckily for him the public has not been taught to look upon him as a superman. His abilities have, if anything, been underrated. Luckily for him he can remind his party that they have won not on their own charms but because there was a rebellion among the Republicans. Luckily for him he has not made or had to make very many specific pledges to the voters which will rise to plague him.

"He has ample power. He is free to draw around himself the ablest and most disinterested men he can find. His good-will no one questions. He has proved that he has the gift of political sagacity.

"If only he will sail by the stars and not where the winds of opinion would take him, he will bring the ship into port."

BUT while Mr. Roosevelt must thus come to grips with almost insoluble problems, he has certain advantages which both friends and foes are quick to point out. One is emphasized by Mark Sullivan of the New York *Herald Tribune*. It lies in the immensity of the Roosevelt victory—a victory, by the way, which Mr. Sullivan was one of the last to admit when all the straw votes were so strongly indicating it. But the point is that the incoming President "owes no debt to any one except the people." That is, no political leader can assert that his particular contribution was essential to Roosevelt's success, and that he therefore deserves consideration. Mr. Sullivan puts it even more broadly:

"If any of the Eastern conservatives expect anything for the campaign contributions they made, the answer is that very probably, as it now appears, Governor Roosevelt could have won without any material campaign fund at all.

"If the South makes any sectional claim, the answer is that all the Southern States twice over could be deducted and Governor Roosevelt still would be President.

"If the West makes a claim, the answer is that every State west of the Mississippi could be subtracted.

"If the farmers claim special consideration, the answer is that every farming State could be taken away from Governor Roosevelt's vote, and yet leave him victor.

"If the veterans claim the new President must support their demands on the Federal Treasury, the answer is that the veterans' vote could be subtracted and still leave Governor Roosevelt a winner."

PERHAPS there is one exception, admits Mr. Sullivan, in the wet vote, to which Governor Roosevelt owes "not a debt but a duty," in view of the Democratic platform pledges. Then still another freedom is conferred on Governor Roosevelt in the practical wiping out of any Republican leadership capable of resisting or seriously embarrassing Governor Roosevelt until he makes some serious blunder. "Not among Republican Senators, Representatives, or Governors of States, as they stand after this election, is any individual who stands out as the probable leader of the Republicans during the coming four years."

And if there is lack of Republican leadership, there is no such dearth in the Democratic camp. In fact, Arthur Krock of the New York *Times* suggests that when it comes to Cabinet timber the Democrats have an embarrassment of riches. Newspapers and press associations vie with each other in calling attention to Democratic Cabinet possibilities.

Now comes the call for what the New Haven *Journal-Courier* calls "the early establishment of a working entente cordiale be-

tween the President and the President-elect." There was some talk, not very serious, that to avoid a four months' wait, President Hoover with the Vice-President and Secretary Stimson might resign, and that Governor Roosevelt having been appointed Secretary of State, could succeed at once.

WHAT is deemed more likely is the kind of cooperation that President Lincoln had in mind when he feared that he would be succeeded by McClellan in the midst of the Civil War. It will be remembered that Mr. Hoover in his congratulatory telegram to Governor Roosevelt, said that "in the common purpose" he dedicated himself "to every possible helpful effort," and



Copyright, 1932, by the New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy of the New York Herald Tribune

The Heck With That New Deal Stuff

—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

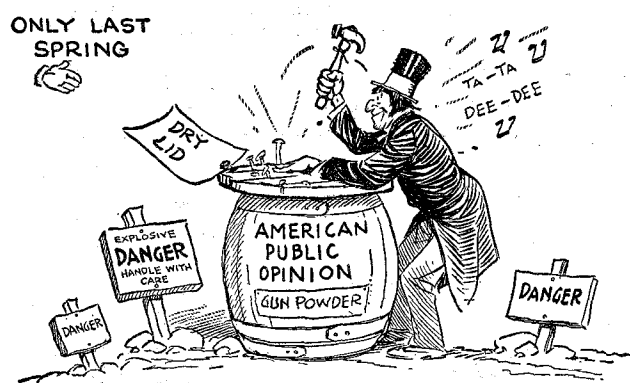
Governor Roosevelt replied: "I join in your gracious expression of a common purpose and helpful effort for our country."

Several members of the Hoover Cabinet have said that they would do all in their power to give information and aid to their successors. It is not likely that the President will call Mr. Roosevelt to the White House to confer with him about such important matters as, for instance, the coming world economic conference, but says Clarence L. Linz of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, undoubtedly some third person will keep in touch with both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt so that nothing will be started which would be scrapped by the new Administration.

And, at any rate, says Joseph H. Baird of the United Press, "the absence of wide differences in the foreign policies of the two parties, coupled with Secretary of State Stimson's pledge of cooperation with his Democratic successor, is expected to enable the State Department to proceed with negotiations on war debts, disarmament, and other problems without delay."

The fact that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is now headed by a Democrat is one of the reasons which convince correspondents that the new Administration is not likely to upset the essential elements of the President's reconstruction program.

And it is with things like this in mind that a Hoover supporter, the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), concludes that "while Hoover's election would have smoothed the road of recovery, his defeat will not greatly prolong hard times."

ONLY LAST
SPRING-AND
NOW-

Copyright, 1932, by the Chicago Tribune

It Acts Fast Once It Starts

—Orr in the Chicago "Tribune."

Wets and Drys Line Up for the Beer Battle

"IT'S WATERLOO FOR THE WATER-WAGON."

That's what the tremendous Democratic victory means, says Nelson Harding of the New York *Evening Journal*.

And all wets naturally agree.

But in the very face of the huge vote rolled up for Democrats in all parts of the country, the drys still cling to the citadel of Prohibition and shout defiance.

"In no sense a wet victory," declares Deets Pickett, research secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union adds:

"The election brought the wet-dry issue into the open. We can beat the repeal policy of the Democrats more overwhelmingly than we could have beaten the 'straddle' policy of the Republicans."

But "whatever else the Democratic sweep may mean," asserts the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, "it is obviously a mandate to Congress to modify the Volstead Law and pass a resolution for the straight repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

And that is the view, and the determination, of all wets. Granting that it may require a long, hard fight before the Amendment can be thrown overboard, their first thoughts after election are turned toward modification of the Volstead Law.

"We want beer" is the cry echoed in a thousand papers as the excited wets canvass the prospects for an early return of that beverage. "Beer by February," says a head-line, based upon hopes of modifying the law, and Senator Huey Long of Louisiana is so optimistic that he even predicts beer by Christmas.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts has a beer bill ready to submit when the "lame-duck" session of Congress meets next month, and Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, sees no reason why such a bill should not receive prompt attention.

IN Pittsburgh, 50,000 shares of a brewery stock are snapt up by the public the day after election. From Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, and other brewing centers come reports of a readiness to supply beer immediately it is legalized. European countries are watching hopefully, looking for a share of the beverage trade which they see just around the corner. Thousands of Americans are reported hopeful of getting jobs soon with the revival of brewing, and bankers, business men and governmental officials are estimating how much the general taxation burden would be relieved by a levy on beer.

But what are the prospects of getting beer so soon? Will the "lame-duck" session act? Or must the country wait until the newly-elected Senators and Representatives take office with President-elect Roosevelt on March 4?

Not so favorable to wet hopes for quick action is this report by John Snure in the New York *Herald Tribune*:

"It is too early to tell whether there will be modification legislation in the short session of the old Congress this winter, or whether action will be taken before March 4 for a change in the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Drys are expected to filibuster to block votes on either of these matters, but action on both propositions in the expected extra session next spring is anticipated generally. An early canvass indicates that both modification and repeal will be shunted over to the new Congress."

OTHER important bills may crowd out the wet measures in this session, it seems. "The chief cloud obscuring the wet view" is "the urgency of revenue legislation and other economic measures which will require much time for consideration," says a Washington dispatch to the same paper—

"That the revenue-raising fight will be a long one was indicated by the plans of Republican leaders already in Washington to press for action on a simple program calling for enactment of a general sales tax in place of the limited sales and nuisance taxes in the present law.

"To advance that program and allow time in the three months of the 'lame-duck' session for its enactment, they are considering steps to sidetrack all Prohibition proposals which may be put forward, holding that they would arouse too much debate, and should be left over for action at an extra session of the Democratically controlled new Congress in the spring.

"If that plan is carried forward, the first move to sidetrack Prohibition proposals will have to come in the Senate."

HOWEVER, the wets will start their fight as soon as Congress meets. Says Senator Walsh:

"On the convening of Congress I shall offer a bill to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages for which Congress received a mandate at the election.

"I shall propose an alcoholic content of approximately 2.75 per cent. by weight. The bill will contain a provision for taxing beer at the rate formerly levied by Federal law. Provision also will be made for the manner of sale and the manner of licensing venders of the legalized beverages."

"The Democratic party went wrong on the great moral issue of slavery. Now it is wrong on the great moral issue of booze and beer," declares the *Tulsa Tribune*, speaking for the die-hard drys. "It has been captured by the liquor traffic, and it is theirs. It will obey its master."

"We know of no people who have made themselves prosperous and happy through booze," adds the *Denver Post*. "But if the majority of the people want liquor, they will have it whether it is good for them or not. When the majority has spoken, the minority must bow to its will."

The belief that the Supreme Court may upset wet plans for an

early return of beer is exprest by some papers, among them the *Kansas City Star*:

"Predictions of immediate modification of the Volstead Law to permit legal sales of beer, and possibly light wines, leave out of account one vital consideration.

"It is the position that might be taken by the United States Supreme Court on legislation of that nature.

"It is assumed that the only thing necessary would be action by Congress (with Presidential approval) raising the alcoholic content of beer to 2.75 to 3 or 4 per cent. compared with the one-half of 1 per cent. now set for all beverages by the Volstead Law.

"But if this alcoholic content should be increased to any one of the suggested percentages, what would be the attitude of the Supreme Court? The legislation would be certain to go to that body for a decision, and the court, in decisions handed down both before and since Prohibition, has upheld the one-half of 1 per cent."

And the same view is exprest by the *Los Angeles Times*, which adds that "the passage of a beer bill by Congress in any event would not mean beer but prolonged litigation, with the result in doubt, unless and until the Eighteenth Amendment is changed."

"The talk of authorizing beer by Christmas," says the *Dallas Morning News*, "is as foolish as the Ford peace ship that was going to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas."

DISCOUNTING the wet sentiment exprest at the election, Dr. A. J. Barton, national dry-force leader, declares that "Prohibition was not the sole or even the major factor in the result of the Presidential election." Dr. Barton, who is president of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, adds:

"Flushed with victory, the Democrats will doubtless attempt the immediate repeal or modification of the Volstead Law so as to permit the manufacture, distribution and sale of wines and beer.

"This will be an open attempt to nullify the Constitution of the United States. It will be in direct opposition to the Democratic doctrine held and expounded by Thomas Jefferson and all other great Democratic leaders.

"This attempt at nullification will so shock and arouse the people as to bring a real revolt. I anticipate that Congress, even with the Democrats in control, will hardly assume so bold and defiant an attitude toward the Constitution, and so disregard the solemn oath of office.

"The second step in the Democratic program will be an attempt to have Congress propose to the States a Constitutional amendment for a blanket repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The sentiment of the nation is overwhelmingly against repeal and the nation will arise in solemn and determined protest.

"If President Hoover had not yielded to the clamor of the Republicans of the East, and had not made the tragic blunder of reversing his position on Prohibition; if he had been as courageous and militant for Prohibition as he was for his other policies, and had left the united dry forces any ground on which they could fight for him, he would have been triumphantly reelected in spite of the depression."

BUT "the election of a Democratic wet Congress is a plain mandate from the people of the nation for drastic revision downward of the tariff and for prompt submission to the States by Congress of a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," declares the *Portland Oregonian*.

"Those were the outstanding measures that the Democratic party and candidates held out to the voters, and they should be forthcoming promptly."

"The wisest thing this nation could do," says the *Philadelphia Record*, on the other side of the continent, "is to admit that Prohibition is dead, and start on the road to repeal at once"—

"It is up to the lame-duck session of Congress, meeting next month, to bow to the will of the majority, which has swept an outright repeal President into office, and modify the Volstead Law immediately.

"Repeal may take a year, or two, or three. It is certain to come. Modification should pave the way. It is time to stop the

obstructionism, the last-ditch fighting which merely blocks and temporarily delays the nation from taking the path it has so overwhelmingly chosen.

"The lame-duck session should accept the public mandate and legalize light wines and beer within a week after it convenes. The debate is over. The uncertainty is over. The merits of the case have been decided, and the verdict should be recorded."

AND the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* likewise argues earnestly for prompt action:

"Unfortunately, the people could not vote directly upon this issue. In instances where they could do so, they exprest with



The Ex-Leading Man

—Elderman in the *Washington "Post."*

emphasis their opposition to Prohibition. To do the will of the people is the first obligation of free government.

"National Prohibition is a failure. Neither morally nor economically can the country afford it. The people want deliverance.

"They look to Congress to strike the first blow at their chains.

"They want to restore to the public income the immense revenues which for twelve years have gone to rum-runners, moonshiner, and bootleggers.

"They want to restore the sovereignty of the State, retrieve public decency, to cut out at the root the hypocrisy which is demoralizing and degrading the American people and their public men.

"Only Congress can initiate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, set in motion the machinery of which the States are a part, consolidate the victory against Prohibition won at the polls in every part of the land. Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment."

SHOWING the extent of the Democratic sweep which gives wets control of the new Congress, the *United Press* tells us that "in most cases State Prohibition repeal won"—

"Eleven States registered wet sentiment by voting repeal of State Prohibition enforcement or petitioning Congress to submit a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Michigan, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Washington, Colorado, California, Oregon, and Arizona repealed the State laws prohibiting liquor. Connecticut, Louisiana, and Wyoming petitioned Congress to submit a repeal amendment.

"Michigan, in repealing the 'one' dry clause of the State Constitution, also voted to establish a State Liquor Commission to regulate liquor traffic when and if it should become legal."

The Scottsboro Decision

S EVEN YOUNG NEGROES condemned to death at Scottsboro, Alabama, are to have a new trial.

This is the decree of the United States Supreme Court.

The prisoners, whose case has become internationally famous through the insistence of various liberal and radical organizations that they did not have a fair trial, were accused of an attack upon two white women stealing a ride on a freight-train.

"The really important gain," remarks the *Baltimore Evening Sun*, "arises out of the fact that it will not be possible for honest men to claim, as it is possible for them to claim in the Sacco and Vanzetti case, and in the Mooney and Billings case, that any legal avenue of escape was closed to the defendants."

The intervention of the Supreme Court was based on the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which provides that no State "shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Specifically the court ruled that the accused were not allowed counsel at the time when it was essential to their protection.

THE decision is especially interesting, notes the *New York Herald Tribune*, because "the Supreme Court passes for the first time on the question of how far the 'due process' clause guarantees the individual adequate representation by counsel." And in Georgia the *Macon Telegraph* remarks: "The decision makes it more imperative than ever that we in the South, occasionally disturbed and inflamed by race feeling after a particularly atrocious crime of degeneracy, shall take great precaution that what we do in the way of punishment is not only legal, but also morally fair."

Justice Sutherland, regarded as one of the most conservative members of the tribunal, handed down the decision, in which six of his colleagues concurred, while two dissented. The innocence or guilt of the defendants was not at issue before the court. To quote Justice Sutherland:

"However guilty defendants upon due inquiry might prove to have been, they were, until convicted, presumed to be innocent. It was the duty of the court having their cases in charge to see that they were denied no necessary incident of a fair trial."

After reviewing the story of the case to show that, "during perhaps the most critical period of the proceedings, that is to say, from the time of their arraignment to the beginning of their trial, when consultation, thoroughgoing investigation, and preparation were vitally important, the defendants did not have the aid of counsel in any real sense," the decision goes on to say:

"The defendants, young, ignorant, illiterate, surrounded by hostile sentiment, haled back and forth under guard of soldiers, charged with an atrocious crime, regarded with especial horror in the community where they were to be tried, were thus put in peril of their lives within a few moments after counsel for the first time charged with any degree of responsibility began to represent them.

"It is not enough to assume that counsel thus precipitated into the case thought there was no defense, and exercised their best judgment in proceeding to trial without preparation. Neither they nor the court could say what a prompt and thoroughgoing investigation might disclose as to the facts. No attempt was made to investigate. No opportunity to do so was given. Defendants were immediately hurried to trial.

"Under the circumstances disclosed we hold that defendants were not accorded the right of counsel in any substantial sense.

To decide otherwise would simply be to ignore actualities....

"In the light of the facts outlined in the forepart of this opinion—the ignorance and illiteracy of the defendants, their youth, the circumstances of public hostility, the imprisonment, and the close surveillance of the defendants by the military forces, the fact that their friends and families were all in other States, and communication with them necessarily difficult, and, above all, that they stood in deadly peril of their lives—we think the failure of the trial court to give them reasonable time and opportunity to secure counsel was a clear denial of due process.

"But passing that, and assuming their inability, even if opportunity should be given, to employ counsel, as the trial court evidently did assume, we are of opinion that, under the circumstances just stated, the necessity of counsel was so vital and imperative that the failure of the trial court to make an effective appointment of counsel was likewise

a denial of due process within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment."

THE dissenting opinion, by Justices Butler and McReynolds, points out that, "if there had been any lack of opportunity for preparation, trial counsel could have applied to the court for postponement," and affirms that "the record wholly fails to reveal that the petitioners have been deprived of any right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution."

In Alabama the *Montgomery Advertiser* comments as follows:

"Alabama tried to give these men a fair trial.

"Alabama wishes to wrong no man, and it does not believe that it has wronged these men.

"It had thought that it did well by them, in all the circumstances.

"It resents the ill-repute into which its name has been forced by reckless agitators.

"But if there is any reasonable doubt in disinterested, responsible minds as to the fairness of the first trial, another will be granted cheerfully.

"But Alabama stands conscience-clear and unashamed before the world!"

This Supreme Court decision "will awaken approving echoes in every part of the nation," says the *Baltimore Sun*; and a glance at the editorial pages of the press supports this prediction. The *Chicago Daily News* calls it "legally and morally important," and the *Springfield Republican* hails it as "a new milestone in the progress of justice." It is "good sense and good policy," says the *Newark News*. It is "good for civilization as well as for humanity," declares the *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*. And the *New York Times* believes that, "however people may feel about the case itself, there will be general approval of the lofty position taken by the majority of the Supreme Court."



Acme

Riotous Sympathy for "the Scottsboro Boys"

While the Supreme Court was considering the case of the seven Negroes, radical sympathizers attempted to picket the building where the Justices sat. The result was a series of clashes with the Washington police, in which many were hurt and fourteen arrested. The hatless and disheveled figure on the right is a policeman about to throw a tear bomb.

The Fly for Us in France's Peace Ointment

AMERICA BALKS AT THE FRENCH disarmament plan.

It balks at the security pledge required of Uncle Sam.

Our old fear of entangling alliances still is strong.

Such, at least, is the impression given by American comment on the proposal advanced by Premier Herriot. True, the web of opinion spun by our press is somewhat tangled, but the strands of suspicion and doubt seem far more numerous than those of praise and hope.

Yet there is hope—a firm belief that the French proposal is another step in mankind's long and weary journey toward peace.

"The French disarmament proposals constitute a new approach to the European problem—the Franco-German problem—which has distinct possibilities of success," asserts *The Christian Science Monitor*.

"And if that problem is solved, the world will be a long way farther on toward general recovery and lasting peace."

Essentials of this French plan, which was discussed in our last issue, are summarized by the *Richmond News-Leader*:

"First, additional pledges for the arbitration of international differences.

"Secondly, a promise by the United States to consult with other Powers in case of aggression under the Kellogg-Briand treaty.

"Third, a general reduction of armament, including a return to compulsory military service in Germany.

"Fourth, the establishment of the nucleus of an international force, subject to control by the League of Nations."

It is, of course, the provision that America promise to consult with other Powers in case of aggression under the Kellogg-Briand treaty that stirs the greatest comment here.

"French politicians are going entirely too fast," declares the *Washington Post*, "when they outline a plan for reduction of armaments based upon the assumption that the United States will concur in the creation of a European combination to establish an international force, designate an aggressor in war, and proceed to chastise him."

Furthermore, "no utterance by any American authority gives warrant for such an assumption," this paper adds. "Every official outline of American policy runs contrary to the idea that the United States will permit itself to be drawn into a general war to punish a nation which has been identified by others as an aggressor." And then:

"The scheme cautiously outlined by Premier Herriot and M. Paul-Boncour is essentially a plan to involve all nations in war for the sake of maintaining the supremacy of certain nations over others.

"In plainer terms, the French politicians hope to combine all great Powers in a plan to insure the supremacy of France in Europe. There is in the French scheme no thought of obtaining the just ideal of the equality of nations.

"The United States stands opposed to recognition of territorial conquests gained by aggression and violation of treaties. This is

equivalent to saying that the United States is faithful to the spirit and intent of the Kellogg pact, which is a mutual renunciation of aggression and a pledge to settle all disputes by pacific means.

"But the United States is not bound to go to war against a nation that has violated the pact, and it will not do so unless the violation takes the form of aggression against the United States itself. . . .

"The foreign world ought to understand clearly that the United States intends to decide for itself what its attitude shall be in case of the outbreak of war among or between other countries, whether or not the war seems to be the result of wilful violation of the pledge to renounce war."



Sword Is Needed

—Knott in the Dallas "News."

"CERTAINLY, the United States is not going to write herself into any guaranty treaty," asserts the *Detroit News*, which thinks that "the most that can be said for the French plan is that it arouses the hope of getting Germany back to Geneva and bringing the Continental nations closer together in the search for a practical way of reducing armaments and diminishing the danger of provocation that might lead to a war."

"American public opinion," adds the *Washington Evening Star*, "is certain to require a good deal of education before it will consent to mortgaging the United States, sights unseen, to abandonment of the fundamentally sovereign right to determine exclusively for itself when the power and prestige of the United States shall be used for or against any nation that may find itself at war."

Nevertheless, the French plan "is a genuine attempt to help forward a settlement," says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "and as such it deserves impartial consideration."

Now Geneva "has a new approach to the fundamental problem, which is reconciliation between France and Germany, and the erecting of a permanent peace in place of the armistice of 1918," says *The Christian Science Monitor*, already quoted.

Of course, "if the French proposals were to seat France firmly in the saddle of status quo, with no possibility of peaceful revision, then they would make for disaster."

"If, however, they represent another stage in the evolution of French opinion toward reconciliation, they should be welcomed and implemented."

"As for the United States," this paper adds, "it is very reasonably asked to make automatic that degree of cooperation with other nations which the American Government has solemnly declared to be implicit in the Pact of Paris."

France has "raised an issue that will have to be squarely faced by the United States in the near future," declares the *Hartford Courant*:

"The position taken by France in asking the United States to give earnest of its intentions puts the good faith of the United States in desiring disarmament to a test. The negotiations of the next few months at Geneva will be delicate and significant."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ENGLAND seems to be operating on the doled standard.—*Ohio State Journal*.

ON the political menu, too, applesauce is served with pork.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE well-known stork, too, seems to have a faulty distribution system.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald*.

IN these depression days, the old doughnut is not only built like a life-preserver, but it has to act as one.—*Miami News*.

A MINISTERS' association recommends fasting and prayer as a means of ending the depression. Prayer might help, but fasting has been going on for quite a while with little benefit.—*Florence Herald*.

THE trouble is that men who drink like a fish don't drink what a fish drinks.—*Duluth News-Tribune*.

"JAPAN finds vast new source of oil." Well, she has a vast new supply of troubled waters for it.—*Fort Worth Star-Telegram*.

OH, if women could only learn to change gears as smoothly and nonchalantly as they change husbands! — *Arizona Producer*.

WE predict that enough national troubles will survive to provide us plenty of issues for the next campaign.—*San Diego Union*.

WE'LL soon attain that ideal and equal division of labor—one-half imposing taxes and the other half paying them.—*Publishers Syndicate*.

LAST year fewer people were killed by trucks. The question is: Are we getting more considerate or just tougher?—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THE native-son movement seems to have reached an approximate zenith in the Southwest, where two States are arguing as to which has produced the biggest nut.—*Boston Herald*.

THE London treaty reduced our Navy to a point where we can scare the whole world by threatening to build up to it.—*San Diego Union*.

A STATISTICAL report shows that for every four men over eighty-five years old there are seven women. But it's too late then.—*Atlanta Journal*.

ANOTHER of the world's naval problems seems to be getting an allotted war-ship completed in time to have it declared obsolete.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

AN Australian inventor, by the way, has perfected a spanking-machine. We suppose he expects a large turnover, if he goes into quantity production.—*Boston Herald*.

THAT "mystery ship" which has been following the U. S. fleet during its battle maneuvers off the California coast probably belongs to some taxpayer who's curious to find out how the Navy spends its \$400,000,000 per year.—*Jackson News*.

THE mortgage was introduced to Arizona along with socks and shirts and other trappings of a decadent civilization that we were much better off without. In the last year or two they have taken socks and shirts away from us, but they've left us our mortgages intact.—*Arizona Producer*.

AND now R. F. C. stands for "Refinancing Flat Cities."—*Ohio State Journal*.

PERSONALLY, we don't care who brings back prosperity—just so they bring it back alive.—*Judge*.

THE trouble is that a man too often shows his worst side to his better half.—*Duluth News-Tribune*.

THE Soviets, Moscow reports, are far behind what they set out to do in five years. Aren't we all?—*Arkansas Gazette*.

A GROUP of professors at the University of Nebraska has issued a pamphlet to explain the A B C's of taxation. Wish they'd explain, next, how to find the X's and V's to pay them with.—*Boston Herald*.

GOLDEN RULE, 1932 version: Expect to be done as you would like to do others.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phoenix)*.

INSULL was one who said public ownership wouldn't work because men are such grafters.—*Bellingham (Wash.) Herald*.

THE election rules, however, have not been changed: in a depression year the ins are still vulnerable.—*Virginian Pilot*.

POSTAL receipts are still on the decline, one reason being that it is almost useless to write home for money these days.—*Ohio State Journal*.

IF, as Professor Einstein says, the world is ten billion years old, those dogs must be getting pretty darned tired waiting for it to go to them.—*Boston Herald*.

BERETS which look as tho they were nailed to the head are the latest fashion. Many heads lend themselves to this treatment.—*Punch (London)*.

THE early settlers, remarks a lecturing historian, found an asylum on these shores, but it was a bit different, we guess, from the kind they might think they'd found, if they landed about now.—*Boston Herald*.

"WHAT is more exasperating than an alarm clock that doesn't go off?" asks a correspondent. One that does.—*The Humorist (London)*.

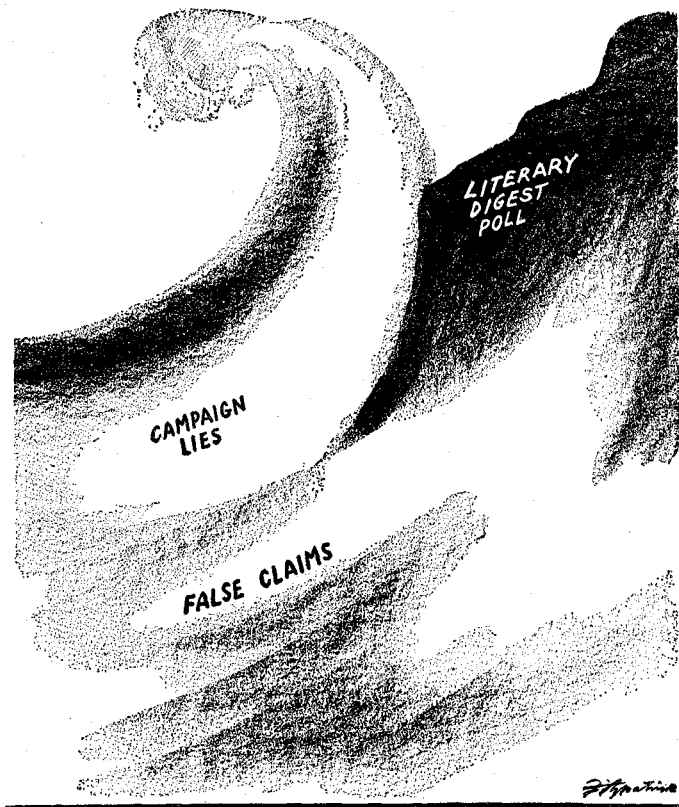
WHEAT has hit its lowest price in seventy years. Curiously, this appears to affect politics a good deal more than it affects bread.—*San Diego Union*.

INDIAN claims against Uncle Sam now total three and a half billion dollars. Maybe this country will have to be turned back to the Indians, yet.—*Wichita Eagle*.

"WHAT the United States needs," says Abbé Dimnet, "is an American Gandhi." The fellow who got my old clothes that were given away will approximate the rôle, unless he patches them.—*Detroit News*.

AND some of them continue to harp on what a debt of gratitude we owe to the bankers. If 'twere only gratitude, many of us wouldn't hesitate for a moment about dropping in to express our thanks and best wishes.—*New Orleans States*.

THE San Diego women who set up a clearing-house for barter say that, in the course of an extremely busy business, they have many three- and four-cornered deals. That last one, making four nearly penniless persons happy, may be the square deal everybody is looking for.—*Christian Science Monitor*.



The Rock Still Stands

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

FOREIGN COMMENT

Hitler's Shattered Dream of Dictatorship

ADOLF HITLER'S DREAM of becoming dictator of Germany by legal means is said to have been "dissipated forever" as the result of the Reichstag elections on November 7.

For the first time since the Brown Shirts, led by their fiery and eloquent chief, leapt into world-wide prominence two years ago, the National Socialists (Fascist) party suffered a setback at the polls in the election of the seventh Reichstag of the German Republic.

The Nazis, as they are familiarly known, polled 2,000,000 votes less than their high-water mark in the parliamentary election of July 31, and they will have 195 deputies in the new Reichstag as compared to the record number of 230 they registered in the old.

The standing of the parties in the new and old Reichstag, with their gain or loss of seats, is shown in a table cabled by John Elliott from Berlin to the New York *Herald Tribune*, and based on official returns:

Party	Seats		Gain or Loss
	New	Old	
National Socialists.....	195	230	-35
Socialists.....	121	133	-12
Communists.....	100	89	+11
Catholic Centrists.....	69	75	-6
Nationalists.....	51	37	+14
Bavarian People's.....	19	22	-3
People's.....	11	7	+4
Christian Social.....	5	4	+1
State Party.....	2	4	-2
German Farmers.....	3	2	+1
Economic.....	2	2	
Wurttemberg Wine Gardeners.....	2	..	+2
Hanoverians.....	1	..	+1
Agrarians.....	1	1	
Country Bund.....	..	2	-2
Totals.....	582	608	

INSTEAD of a further advance toward that mythical 51 per cent. of the German voters which Hitler needed in order to establish Fascism in Germany "by legal means," *The Herald Tribune's* correspondent points out that the election shows that "hardly one-third of the German people now follow the leadership of the Munich spellbinder." The momentum of National Socialism, which required the stimulus of continual success, "probably now has received its fatal check."

As recorded in United Press dispatches from Berlin, the official final returns of the voting are:

"National Socialists (Hitlerites), 11,713,785; Social Democrats, 7,237,894; Communists, 5,974,209; Catholics (Centrists), 4,228,633; Nationalists, 3,064,977; Bavarian People's party, 1,081,932; Constitutional party, 338,064; Volks party, 660,092; Christian Socialists, 412,685."

Another important revelation of the election, it seems, is the record vote of the Communist party, and this is said to reflect the growing radicalization of the workers, which has been fostered

by what are described as the reactionary measures of the Junker Cabinet.

Apart from the Nazi losses and Communist gains, the election discloses only slight changes in the relative strength of the parties. The Socialist again will be the second largest party in the Reichstag and, as the Berlin corre-

spondent above quoted notes, the new Reichstag will have but 582 members as compared with the record number of 608 in the old Chamber. He calls attention further to the fact that:

"Of these 582 Deputies, 416 belong to 'Socialist' parties of one shade or another, 195 to the National Socialists, 121 to the Social Democrats, and 100 to the Communists.

"The fourth largest party, the Catholic Center party, which is represented by sixty-nine Deputies, also is influenced largely by its trades-union section.

"Of the purely bourgeois parties in Germany, to-day only the Nationalists, led by Alfred Hugenberg, newspaper-chain proprietor, has any considerable strength.

"This Monarchist party, which is the principal political prop of the von Papen Government, made its best showing since its disastrous split in the summer of 1930, when former Chancellor Bruening detached its intellectual wing. Polling more than 3,000,000 votes and electing fifty-one Deputies to the Chamber, the Nationalists drew a number of votes from the Hitler party, but considerably less than they estimated three months ago, in July, when the Reichstag was dissolved.

"The failure of the Nationalist party to make a stronger showing is one of the hardest blows the von Papen Government suffered in yesterday's election.

"The Nationalists had to share with the Communists the gains arising from secessionists out of the Hitler party. While the Hugenberg party gained fourteen seats in the Reichstag, the Reds won eleven additional mandates.

"The People's party, once led by the late Gustav Stresemann, also benefited slightly by Nazi defections."

THE bitter mood in which Hitler took his setback is apparent from the sneering declaration of his chief newspaper organ, the Munich *Voelkische Beobachter*:

"To have helped the Communists to one hundred seats is the prime achievement of the government Lords Club."

Among additional cables from the German press to *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, we find another Nazi organ, the Berlin *Angriff*, assailing Chancellor von Papen in scathing fashion:

"Perhaps von Papen, with head-shakings, will realize that his fight against partizanship has resulted only in a semblance of resurrection of the miserable remains of the bourgeoisie interests. [Meaning the Nationalists' Deutsche Volkspartei.]"

What caused the growth of the Communist vote? The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* denies that any Nazis switched to the Red party, and it asserts flatly:

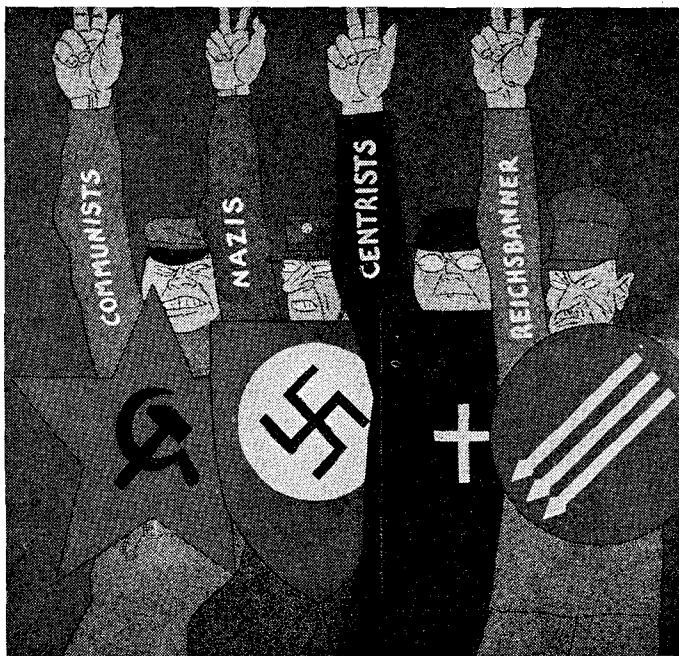
"The growth of the Communists comes exclusively from the ranks of the Social Democrats. Close scrutiny of the results proves that not a single Nazi could have voted Communist.

"We place this result in the foreground, because it proves that

despite the relative crisis of social democracy, the march toward social radicalism continues, while, on the other hand, the social radicalism of the National Socialists in view of the latest developments now has reached a peak satisfying to its revolutionary elements."

Naturally, the Communists are jubilant over their gains, and welcome the workers whom they claim to have won over from the National Socialists. As the Communist *Echo von Berlin* puts it:

"The proletarians now are beginning to march out of the camp of National Socialism, since they realize that in the last analysis,



Plight of the German Parties

"United we fight against von Papen and singly we fight against one another."
—"Simplicissimus" (Munich).

even with their own tools of capitalism such as Prince Thyssen and von Strauss—in short, with the most prominent leaders of the steel industry—they are unable to fight against capitalism and its chief profiteers."

ON the other hand, the Social-Democratic *Vorwaerts* is more than ever critical of the so-called Junker Government, and it looks with some concern into the future "if the barons stubbornly cling to their government seats in an effort to impose a Junker régime," and adds warningly:

"If von Papen refuses to yield to a vote of misconfidence, then it will be President von Hindenburg's duty to execute the will of the nation."

Germania, organ of the Catholic Center party, hints at a possible return of former Chancellor Bruening, and observes solemnly:

"We face a forking of the ways which, perhaps, is our last chance to decide whether a fortunate decision for the people is forthcoming. The people for a second time in recent months have given a devastating repulse to the present administration."

Cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the French press show that the Paris *Temps* is particularly impressed by the Nazi reversal, and it assures us that:

"Hitler's decline has started. He has no chance either of obtaining an absolute majority or of ranging a stable majority about him. It remains for von Papen to govern with force, even against the will of the country, inasmuch as he can use the specter of two revolutionary parties as potential sources of civil war."

In England the London *Times* notes that about 90 per cent. of the electors are against the von Papen Government, and it thinks:

"It is most likely that the von Papen-Schleicher Ministry will

derive satisfaction from the decisive decrease in the Hitler vote and the slight decrease in representation of Bruening's Center party.

"Thus the possibility of an alternative Nazi-Center Government apparently has been removed. The absence of any obvious alternative government which could be based upon a parliamentary majority must doubtless, in a negative way, strengthen the position of the present government, but it is a strange victory that has ranged about 90 per cent. of the electors against them."

The chief impression made by the election on the London *Daily Telegraph* is the looming larger of the Communists as political factors, and it avers:

"The Communist party has now to be taken seriously as a growing political force in Germany.

"The day is brought nearer when the 'presidial' government must make its choice between surrendering to a constitutional majority or turning to a dictatorship pure and simple with restoration of the monarchy as an object."

Professions Unpopular in Russia

THE SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF CANDIDATES for many professions worries the Soviet Government in Russia.

In Russia proper, not counting some of the affiliated republics, it is estimated that in the current year the hospitals lack 18,000 doctors, and the schools more than 25,000 teachers.

Also, it is reported that there are not enough librarians, economists, bookkeepers, and trained workers in cooperative shops.

The main factor in this shortage, writes the Moscow correspondent of the London *Observer*, is the unwillingness of young people to enter such professions as medicine and teaching.

Industry is said to attract a disproportionately large share of the graduates of the Soviet higher schools, and the engineering schools and courses are overcrowded, while the medical and pedagogical institutions have many vacant places.

The explanation is partly that there has been so much glorification of the manual worker and of the factory that the typical Young Communist looks with disdain on the idea of entering a profession that is not directly connected with industrial production. This Moscow informant relates further that:

"This contempt and dislike for some professions is reflected in letters which *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, organ of the Union of Communist Youth, has been publishing on the subject. One correspondent of the newspaper cites as a common expression of feeling—

"What! I am a highly skilled turner. Shall I begin to teach children or to cure the sick?"

"Cases are cited when only one or two out of sixty or eighty applications of prospective students are for places in non-industrial schools."

BUT the distaste for the teaching and medical professions, it is pointed out, is by no means purely sentimental. For instance, a skilled worker in a large factory is often better off than a doctor or a teacher as regards wages, and also as regards food supply, which is much more important than money wages under present-day Soviet conditions.

Incidentally, this writer relates that private medical practise in Russia has practically vanished, except for some of the older and better-known practitioners.

Another factor in the problem, we are told, is that the worker in Russia enjoys some privileges, as against the intellectual, in such matters as the preferential admission of his children to higher schools, and we read:

"While this discrimination has been formally abolished for some classes of brain-workers (engineers, professors, and teachers, for instance, are supposed to send their children to the universities on the same basis as manual workers), in practise the discrimination sometimes still exists, and there are some categories of intellectual workers which have not yet been even formally placed on the same basis as the manual workers."

A Census Search-light on India

A POPULATION INCREASE IN INDIA of 11 per cent. in ten years is, in itself, startling enough. But it becomes vastly more so when it represents an addition of 34,000,000 persons, or only 6,000,000 less than the total number of people in France.

The population of India, now, is little less than one-fifth of the population of the entire world.

That is the outstanding fact, perhaps, of India's decennial census as revealed in "India 1930-31," the latest annual report presented to the British Parliament in compliance with the Government of India Act of 1919.

And all this mass of humanity, we are told, lives in a country containing nearly every extreme of nature that all tropical and temperate zones between them can produce.

Another impressive revelation of the Indian census is that the tongues in use throughout the land are not only more numerous than those of Europe, but are much more varied in structure, and we read:

"The total number of living Indian vernaculars amounts to more than 200.

"There are at least twenty distinct tongues in use throughout the country, each of which is spoken by over 1,000,000 people, and twelve of them, namely Hindustani, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Kanarese, Oriya, Gujarati, Burmese, and Malayalan are each used by more than 7,000,000 people.

"The area covered by the general census amounted to about 1,800,000 square miles and its population was returned as 353,000,000, as against 319,000,000 in 1921. The density of population for the whole area worked out at 196 per square mile, as against 177 ten years previously."

YET in all India, it is surprising to note, there are only thirty-five towns which contain 100,000 persons or more. Almost 90 per cent. of the population is purely rural, whereas the corresponding figure for a country such as England does not exceed 21 per cent.

The villages of India number at least 500,000, which are usually mere clusters of tiny mud huts, microscopic in scale when compared with the immense background of plain or forest or mountain against which they are set. As to the landed property of the Indians, it is related that:

"In the south and east of India the average holding is about five acres, and elsewhere not more than half the holdings exceed even this small limit.

"There are innumerable cultivators whose total holdings amount to one acre or less, and even these tiny areas are often split up into a number of disconnected fragments.

"Not infrequently some of the component parts are so small that the owner can not cultivate them without trespassing on his neighbors' land.

"Generally speaking, it would be true to say that the whole structure of traditional Indian society tends to discourage both the habit of mind and the method of life upon which the successful pursuit of economic prosperity depends.

"There is no question that the material condition of the Indian masses is deplorable. However prudent and thrifty an Indian smallholder may be, he has, as a rule, the utmost difficulty in keeping out of debt, since the resources on which he can fall back are so meager.

"The work of the Government in meeting these conditions is unending. What research can do is applied to the productivity of the fields.

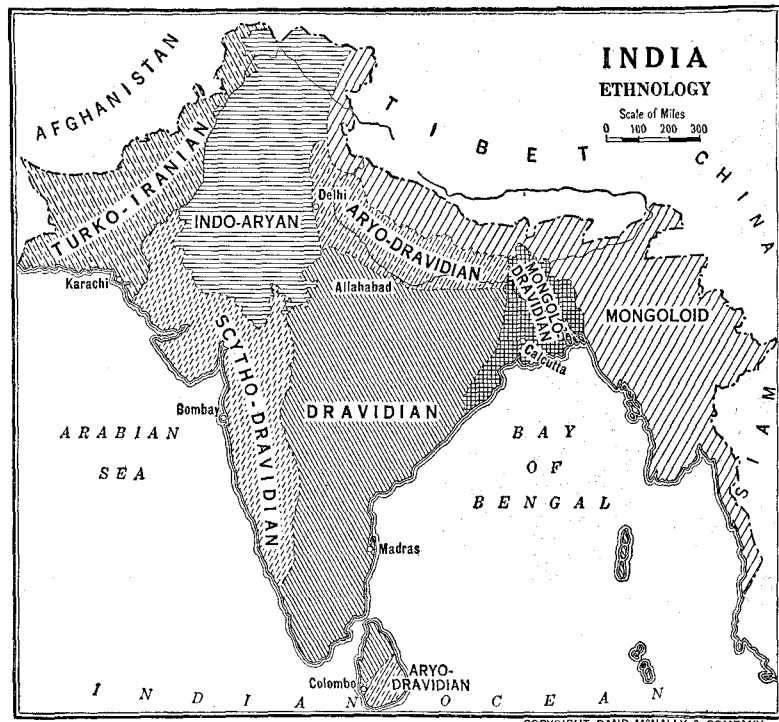
"What mechanical inventions can do is offered in the reaping of the harvest. What cooperative finance can do is applied to the economic circumstances of the farmer.

"Of the various means whereby the circumstances of the poorer classes of the population, particularly in rural India, are

being improved, one of the most important and successful has been the development of cooperative societies, whose progress during the last two decades has been remarkable.

"The total number of members of primary societies was 4,181,904, which works out at about fifteen members per every thousand of the population. The number of members and of societies and the amount of working capital has increased without a check for the last twenty-three years."

ALTHO not more than 1 per cent. of the people in India are occupied in organized industry, nevertheless, even this small



India, a Great Ethnographical Museum

Invaders after invaders settled in the past in the subcontinent of India. In some cases they maintained the purity of their race, in others, they intermarried freely with the people who often had preceded them in invasion. Seven different ethnological types exist in India, as shown in the above map. Out of it all comes conflict of race, creed, and caste.

percentage of the country's tremendous population represents a substantial number of persons.

The census shows that there are approximately twenty million inhabitants who might ultimately be described as industrial workers. This fact entitles India to be listed by the International Labor Organization as one of the eight most important industrial States in the world and to claim a seat on its governing body.

A VERY serious obstacle to India's development, however, is said to be the fact that 229 out of the 247 million inhabitants of British India are illiterate. Nevertheless, the census shows that:

"The improvement which has recently been taking place throughout the country both in the demand for education and in the provision of it has unquestionably been very substantial, and no aspect of the problem is more interesting than the awakening among Indian women of a demand for intellectual enlightenment.

"Female education in primary schools has already, considering the circumstances, attained impressive dimensions, and the number of women undergoing instruction in secondary schools and in villages is steadily increasing.

"In 1929-30 the number of recognized institutions for educating girls rose by 1,171 to 32,910, and their enrolment increased by 80,483 to 1,389,241; 817,284 girls, moreover, were under instruction in boys' schools, and the total number of girl pupils in recognized institutions was thus over 2,000,000.

"In the schools of India there are close on 13,000,000 pupils, and the total expenditure on education amounts to over Rs. 27 crores."

Trouble Flaming in the Balkans

THE POSSIBILITIES OF TROUBLE in the Balkans are so ominous that certain editors are alarmed.

Hard times and popular discontent with governments are not conducive to enduring peace, we are told.

But altho the situation there is fraught with so much menace to the entire continent, not much attention has been given to it.

Yet the complications there are held to involve a threat to peace and order more immediate than those implied in Germany's demand for equal status in armament or in the aggressive policy of Japan.

Particular concern over the situation is expressed by the Manchester *Guardian*, which reminds us that the world depression

the Albanian régime, with its disguised Italian protectorate, is threatened with collapse."

BUT most dangerous of all, in *The Guardian's* judgment, are the disorders in the kingdom of Jugo-Slavia, which even a rigid censorship has not succeeded in concealing.

The economic troubles common to her fellows in Eastern Europe, we are told, have been made worse in Jugo-Slavia by the worst of post-war harvests. They have brought the political ferment of the kingdom to the boiling-point, and further—

"The dominant Serb minority in Jugo-Slavia has never sought to conciliate the Croats and Slovenes, to whom it is united by language but not by bonds of common culture or religion. The Croats and Slovenes, who welcomed peace treaties which delivered them from Magyar rule, have found the Serbs no better.

"Their national resistance took a Parliamentary form under the volatile Stephan Raditch and his successors. But with the establishment of a dictatorship and the redrawing of administrative frontiers across the old historic lines their agitation was driven underground, while the attempts to Serbise them from Belgrade became more brutal and consistent.

"The puppet Parliament which King Alexander has created contains no representatives of the non-Serb minorities; non-Serbs are systematically excluded from posts as teachers, officers, or officials among their countrymen.

"The Croats have a long tradition as excellent soldiers; they look upon the culture which they have derived from Rome and from the West as much superior to the Orthodox and Byzantine inheritance of Serbia."

So it is no wonder, *The Guardian* assures us, that the Croats should at last be rising in regular armed rebellion against the tyranny of gendarmes and comitadjis from Belgrade. What is more, this daily avers that "organized revolution" is not too strong a word for the disturbances facing King Alexander's government in several districts of Croatia and Slovenia.

These uniformed insurgents call themselves "Ustasi," it appears, and are well equipped with rifles and machine-guns. They publish and distribute a newspaper which all the efforts of the Serbs have not succeeded in suppressing, and we read:

"The limestone tangle of wooded hills that rises about the Lika and along the Dalmatian coast is excellently adapted for guerrilla warfare. The Serbs dare not rely upon the troops already quartered in Croatia; they have imported a strong force of soldiers, backed by some 1,400 extra gendarmes and comitadjis, who have proved their worth in 'pacifying' Macedonia.

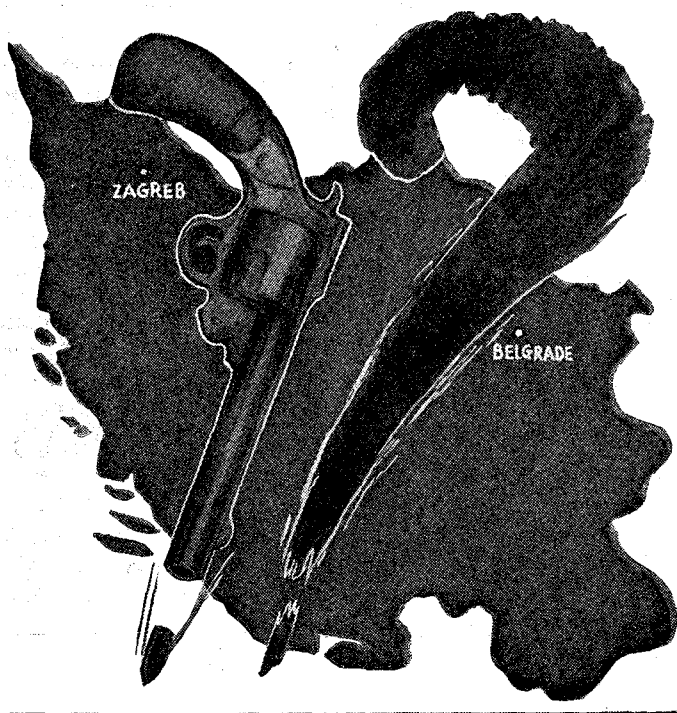
"But Macedonian terrorism is a difficult game to play among the Croats, whose numbers are immensely greater than those of the Bulgar 'dissidents.' The Belgrade Government has against it the vast majority of the peasant population.

"It may be true, as it asserts, that the official Croat Peasant party, under the leadership of Dr. Matchek, has not yet taken an active part in the disorders; but the insurgents certainly possess the sympathies of most of the inhabitants."

Of course, *The Guardian* admits, the Government may win out in a way through crushing superiority of force. But force is no solution for the problem, it declares. Furthermore, this newspaper predicts that unless the Government of Belgrade changes its entire demeanor toward the populations of Croatia and Slovenia, it can not "hope to stem the growing tide of disaffection." Then the suggestion is made that:

"A Federal solution, with extensive local powers of autonomy, might make the framework of a durable Jugo-Slavia. Any attempt to maintain the present system is condemned to failure.

"The governments which helped to frame the peace treaties can not remain indifferent while a powder magazine is smoldering under their very noses. It is not thus explosions are prevented. They must recognize responsibility for the creation of a stable Jugo-Slavia. Collapse in Jugo-Slavia would mean an overwhelming temptation to the neighboring Powers to intervene; it might easily precipitate a war in Europe."



The Great Question in Jugo-Slavia

—"Il Travaso" (Rome).

and the growth of trade restrictions have hit the agrarian debtor countries of the Danube and the Balkans with extraordinary violence.

INCREASING budget deficits have forced successive governments into default on foreign obligations and led to savage cuts in salaries and pensions, and this newspaper goes on to say:

"Here dwell a hundred million peasants burdened with enormous debts at interest rates which were agreed when agricultural produce could be sold at twice to thrice its ruling price to-day.

"It was inevitable that their discontent, combined with that of State employees, with salaries and pensions often quarters in arrear, should sooner or later take political form. The recent sensational happenings in Danubia and the Balkans have passed comparatively unnoticed, because the interest of the Western reader is concentrated on Geneva and Manchuria.

"That does not make them any less significant or threatening.

"Municipal elections in Sofia have given the Communists a relative majority of votes and a downright majority of seats.

"The growth of peasant discontent in Hungary has driven the most reactionary governing clique in Europe to turn to General Gömbös, a semi-Fascist with a violently Nationalist program of reforms.

"The general election in Greece has brought the Populists, or crypto-Monarchists, of Mr. Tsaldaris into the foreground of a struggle for power with the supporters of the Premier, Mr. Venizelos.

"The recent treason trial at Tirana has shown the world that

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE / DRAMA / MUSIC / FINE-ARTS / EDUCATION / CULTURE

No Bricks for Irish Players This Time

THE DUBLIN ABBEY PLAYERS have long memories. Tho the personnel of the company has changed much since that night of their season before the war when the police were almost as active in the audience as the actors on the stage, they carry the tradition of that cold welcome.

"IRISH PLAYERS, FEARING BRICKS, ARE GREETED WITH B'WAY'S LOVE AND KISSES," runs Burns Mantle's caption to his account of their present appearance at the Martin Beck Theater.

It's true last season "they toured the country, where friends are friends and dramatic critics are open-minded," he says. Now they are settled into these "ruthless precincts," and are surprised and delighted "to find a welcome here as warm and hearty as any they had received any place."

They come with their famous repertory, including "The Playboy of the Western World" and "Juno and the Paycock," and bring George Shiels's "The New Gossoon," which is "the Free State's contribution to the problem of the younger and more disturbing generation."

A LIVELY account of Shiels's comedy is given by John Mason Brown in the *New York Evening Post*. He also adds some grateful contrasts between the methods of this company and our own stage:

"The young people of whom George Shiels writes are simple country folk. Accordingly, they do not horrify their elders in the more traditional ways.

"But they are none the less the products of their time. They tune in on the radio, prefer dancing to farming, and are sick and tired of the lectures they must hear.

"One of them—indeed the hero of Mr. Shiels's exuberant comedy—is a youngster (or, as I am told, a 'gossoon,' tho my Irish may be failing me), who finds his greatest pleasure in dressing up in the 'harness' of a transatlantic flyer and dashing up and down the countryside on a motor-cycle with a young lady riding on the seat behind him, holding on to him for dear life.

"How this lying, thieving, but somehow likable brat, who is slated by the terms of his father's will to come into possession of his mother's farm within a few days, is finally got in hand; how he becomes engaged to the daughter of a rascally old poacher; and how his mother is at last persuaded to consider marrying the farm-hand with whom she has been in love for the twenty years of her widowhood, is the burden of Mr. Shiels's story.

"What matters much more than these casual incidents is, of course, Mr. Shiels's treatment of them. He has that happy informality of style, which is not only one of the most typical but also one of the most ingratiating qualities in Irish dramaturgy.

"He knows the people with whom he deals. He is aware of their frailties as well as their virtues, and he delights in exposing them both. His eye for character is merciless but merry.

"Being a good Irishman, he is a master of rhetoric. The dialog he has written for 'The New Gossoon' is full of fine tempestuous talk. Its frequent fights are not mean disagreements such as our playwrights so often record, but mighty exercises in virtuosity.

"Its no less abundant lies are not trivial fibs such as unimaginative people might tell, but thumb-nail epics of a kind that only poets could invent.

"Mr. Shiels's comedy abounds in images of such a vivid and hilarious sort that it puts to shame the wizened speech so common in our playhouses.

"Each and every one of his characters have thrushes in their throats (to employ a phrase that Mrs. Patrick Campbell once applied to Shaw). When they open their mouths it is to speak—



"Joxer's" Philosophy of Life

"It's a terrible thing to be tied to a woman that's always grousin'. I don't know how you stick it. It would put years on me."

Barry Fitzgerald (Joxer); F. J. McCormick (Captain Boyle) in "Juno and the Paycock."

naturally and well—a cadenced prose that is quickening to the senses and fatal to the risibilities."

It is not accidental, of course, that the coming of the Irish players coincides with the visit of the poet W. B. Yeats, after a twelve years' absence.

Mr. Yeats will lecture hereabouts, and he also appeared on the stage in a non-professional capacity after the Abbey people had performed his new one-act play, "The Words Upon the Window Pane."

Again we draw upon Mr. Brown, who introduces Mr. Yeats and heaves half a brick at his play:

"He stepped upon the stage, a distinguished, gray-haired man, and eyed the crowded auditorium in a startled, half-frightened manner. The applause increased, because, after all, it was Mr. Yeats himself and not his play the audience was doing homage to.

"As one of the greater figures in the theater of his day, as a co-founder of the famous Dublin company which had just performed his one-act, as a poet, a dramatist, an inspiration in Ireland's literary renaissance, and a stimulating theorist on the theater, his appearance was a natural signal for enthusiasm.

"He held up his left hand, and won silence. Having won it, he spoke. His words of explanation were sadly needed. He cast a light upon a darkness of his own creation.

"If only he had made his speech before his play, instead of after it, his meaning in 'The Words Upon the Window Pane'

might have been clearer. But his one-act would, I suspect, not have been improved."

In a few words Richard Lockridge enlightens us as to this piece:

"Only by stretching a point can it be called a play at all, even a one-act play. With no end of explanatory passages, it sets a group of spiritists in a lodging-house room in Dublin and establishes that the room was once frequented by Jonathan Swift and the two ladies of his fancy, one of whom—Stella—left scratched on the window-pane a few lines from one of her verses.

"The medium then goes into a trance and, while the rest sit in the simulation of intense interest, becomes the channel through which *Swift* and the two ladies speak, to no great purpose. The net result is rather like a Ruth Draper monolog, with Miss Draper left out and part of the audience on the stage."

The Yeats play is satisfied with one performance, but the others, particularly "The Playboy of the Western World," masterpiece of the late John M. Synge, draw large and delighted houses.

George J. Nathan, caustic critic of *Judge* (New York), after administering knocks to a dozen and more current attractions, ends up with this:

"The Abbey Theatre Company in a repertoire of modern Irish plays and—good news at last—something I can recommend to you to keep you out of even your favorite speak-easy."

Caruso Comes Back

SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO Caruso recorded the "Vesti la giubba" from "Pagliacci."

It is, perhaps, the best known and possibly the greatest of all his recordings, but the record, judged by to-day's standards, is only a feeble miniature of that mighty voice. Yet—

"He sang with all the intensity of his warm and vital personality; he sang, forgetting the grotesque horn that faced him; forgetting the fantastic musical instruments that surrounded him; forgetting all but this poor clown, this tragicomic figure, this bewildered *Canio* with whom all the world has laughed and wept. And Caruso made the song as deathless as he is, himself."

Now the Victor Company have brought back these beauties by the electrical recording methods after what seems like a miracle of mechanical achievement.

The press tells the story:

"A group of about twenty hand-picked musicians, mostly from the ranks of Leopold Stokowski's famous Philadelphia Orchestra, were assembled by Nathaniel Shilkret in the Victor recording studios, at Camden. There, a special pressing made from the original molds of the Caruso records was played several times to the musicians to familiarize them as much as possible with the Caruso interpretation. Afterward, the orchestra was painstakingly rehearsed again and again for nerve-racking hours as experimental recordings were made, until their efforts were rewarded.

"Then the stage was cleared for the actual recording. The special pressing, which had drained every possible nuance and shading from the sound tracks of the original mold, was adjusted in the recording control-room so that the music from it would feed directly into a special amplifier and recording apparatus, to which ear-phones with a long cord were attached.

"With the ear-phones clamped to his head and the inspiration of Caruso's golden voice permeating him, Shilkret guided his men through the intricate orchestral accompaniments made more difficult by Caruso's own interpretation of the music.

"The men, fascinated by the epochal work which they were doing, and deeply moved by the knowledge that they were

permitted to accompany a voice, the greatest voice, whose owner was eleven years dead, were spurred to their greatest effort. And the new music, through the necromancy of modern electrical recording, was recorded directly with the Caruso voice riding over the feeble, tinny orchestral accompaniment that had marred the original."

Who Save Our Orchestras

NOT EVERY ONE KNOWS THE COST of a great orchestra like the Philharmonic Symphony, the Philadelphia, or the Boston Symphony.

But they go on their way in spite of the depression.

In past seasons all seats were filled, and many sought admission in vain, yet in the summing up of a season one frequently read of deficits made up by generous patrons.

Mr. Lawrence Gilman reminds us in the New York *Herald Tribune* that "insufficient recognition has been accorded those amazingly unselfish philanthropists who are to-day, in the midst of unprecedented financial calamities and anxieties, continuing their support of our great but exceedingly expensive orchestras." More—

"A symphony orchestra is always a costly thing to maintain. An orchestra such as the Philharmonic Symphony or the Philadelphia or the Boston or the Chicago, with its high-priced first players and its none too humble conductors, not only is unable to pay for itself, but must necessarily, even in boom times, confront its guarantors with enormous deficits.

"Under the present fantastic and terrifying conditions, the problem of maintaining an organization like the Philharmonic or the Philadelphia Orchestra, in the face of diminished subscriptions and all-around distress and stringency, is appalling to contemplate. Yet these orchestras are proceeding on their usual course, as if the year were 1928 instead of 1932. The programs continue to offer the great works of the symphonic repertoire; the performances are as superb as they ever were; the conductors are the finest to be had.

"The public-spirited men and women who are financially responsible for these staggeringly expensive undertakings are,

as is known of all, far less affluent than they once were; yet they continue uncomplainingly to stand the gaff. One can not but wonder if their unselfishness in thus enhancing the civilization of the communities they serve, their invaluable contributions to the education of the public in perceptive listening, are appreciated. One has one's doubts."

The Cover

ONE of the youngest of our American artists to be represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art is Ogden M. Pleissner, who figures on this week's cover.

He is a native of Brooklyn, and is twenty-eight years old. He writes us the following:

"I have been spending my summers in the Wind River Range of the Wyoming Rockies, where the picture 'Glacier Country' was painted. That motive was found just below the 'Dinwoodie Glacier' which is said to be the largest in the United States, and is reached only by pack outfit.

"I studied at the Art Students League under George Bridgman and Frank V. DuMond, have exhibited in the Corcoran Exhibitions, Pennsylvania Academy, Detroit Institute, and National Academy. Have been awarded several prizes at the National Arts Club. Represented in the University of Nebraska, Brooklyn Museum, and Metropolitan Museum."



Copyright by International

Poet, Playwright, and Lecturer
W. B. Yeats, Says

"Irish don't read much except Homer, Shakespeare, and Dante."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Floggings in Florida

MARTIN TALBERT DIED EIGHT YEARS AGO to teach Florida to outlaw the lash.

Arthur Maillefert died a few weeks ago to teach Florida to outlaw the harness of torture in its prison camps.

Now, it seems, some one must suffer to teach certain citizens of Jacksonville that they may not elect themselves as social and moral arbiters of the community and enforce their decisions with a flail or leather strap.

Twenty cases of flogging, five of them of women, had been reported at the time of writing this, and nine men had been indicted for the crime. What appears here is written without prejudice to them. Twelve men sitting in open court will settle the question of their innocence or guilt.

The fact remains that the people of this peninsular State are much disturbed that its name should be blazoned so frequently across the front pages as the scene of murderous violence.

One of the victims of the floggers told the police, we read in the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*, that he had to lie on his face for a week afterwards. He said the mob informed him he was not taking the proper care of his family. Some told of being flogged "because they sold liquor, ran disorderly houses, or were not supporting their family, and in one case a woman was beaten because she was charged with living in a Negro section."

Two women reported they were taken into some woods, beaten with leather straps, and left there.

LEST it be suspected of complicity in the deeds of these knight-errants—"self-appointed guardians of the public morals," the police call them—the Ku Klux Klan inserts an advertisement in Jacksonville newspapers over the signature of George J. Garcia, grand dragon, saying it is in no way connected with them. It is a new jahad.

Many of the victims kept silent until the two women made complaint, and then it developed that the floggings had been inflicted at the rate of one a week. Mayor John T. Alsop, Jr., took the matter in hand, and investigation was begun by Police Chief A. J. Roberts and Sheriff W. B. Cahoon.

"The authorities are apparently as alarmed over the sensational developments as the general populace," comments the Jacksonville *Journal*. "Meanwhile, and incidentally, Jacksonville is getting a lot more of very bad publicity throughout the land." That is a sore point with the Miami *News*, too.

"These instances of mob violence, coming a few days after the Maillefert trial," says *The News*, "complete in the minds of many Northerners a picture of pig-headed, passion-ruled wielders of the lash they are prone to associate with the South. How unfair this picture is, the more enlightened Northerners will admit without protest," it is observed, "but the ugly exaggeration will persist in provincial minds so long as these outbreaks occur."

Other Southern papers blush for Jacksonville and its apparently tardy efforts to bring the criminals to bay. To the Galveston *Tribune*—

"The pity of such sporadic attempts at privately administered punishment for fancied sins is that most of those who attempt it are moved with the idea that they are righting wrongs. They turn themselves into sneaks and cowards and lawbreakers, committing sins greater than the ones they are trying to punish. And they will tell you that it is all done in the name of righteousness.

"That is, at first they will claim the right as their cause, but inevitably the course they take leads them into the ways and the attitude of enemies of justice and the law.

"The only way to deal with such movements—and from time to time we will have to deal with them in this country—is to treat the leaders as dangerous criminals, to leave nothing undone in breaking up such mobs and sending the members to jail, and in maintaining a stern and effective front against all gangs operating outside the law."

"It is like being projected back to the dear old days of 1924 to read of these doings—to the days when the Invisible Empire was actively engaged in making the South safe for 100 per cent. native, white Protestant Americanism," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, whose crusade against lynching won its editor a Pulitzer Prize a few years ago.

"But the order that was the agent of this patriotic jahad in the middle of the last decade washes its hands of this revival of the old japery. An advertisement in a Jacksonville paper, signed by the grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, proclaims that that organization is 'in no way responsible for the recent epidemic of whippings or floggings that have occurred in this vicinity,' and pledges the authorities the Klan's co-operation in the work of apprehending the culprits.

"That is the right spirit. Having itself done its full part in inventing and popularizing the night-riding technique, the Klan, now that it has seen the error of its ways, is under a peculiar obligation to employ its special knowledge of the fauna who go in for these sadistic exercises, to help the police in running them down and bringing them to judgment.

"Masked or unmasked, organized or free-lance, the perpetrators of the new terror in Florida are outlaws who belong behind the bars."

Equally aroused over the "pious pastime" of flogging men and women is the New Orleans *Item*.

"It is a disgraceful reflection on that part of the world, in the twentieth century after Christ, that such savagery should be recorded," says *The Item*. "The cowardly savages," it asserts, "have gone gaily on in their savagery until the evil advertising that Florida has received from it has touched Florida's pocket-book nerve."

Joining in the denunciatory chorus, the Tampa *Tribune* declares that "not a word can be said in defense of the cowardly criminals who, to gratify their sadistic depravity, perpetrated these outrages upon defenseless victims."

A sharp thrust comes from the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*. "It was hoped," it says, "that the dim flicker of civilization had penetrated all parts of the country, and that the last of this barbaric practise had been seen. The hope seems to have been premature. This special brand of terrorism by prowling night gangs is thriving in the great State of Florida, the State which, it will be recalled, feared it would be contaminated by the presence of Al Capone."



Wide World

After the Floggers

Mayor John T. Alsop, Jr., of Jacksonville, Florida, where twenty people have been beaten by "self-appointed guardians of the public morals."

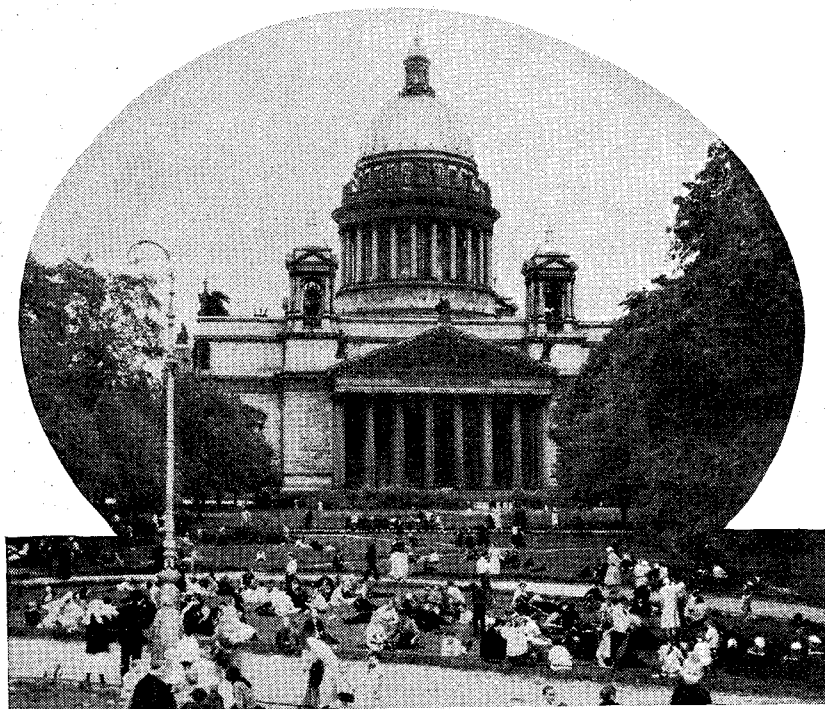
The End of a Cathedral

SHOWS WILL SOON TAKE THE PLACE of sermons in the great cathedral of St. Isaac in Leningrad.

Once one of the most fashionable and luxurious of all Russian churches, it is to be a playhouse for the irreligious, and its first production will be "The Cathedral of St. Isaac," a satire on the life of the saint after whom the basilica is named.

The announcement of the change is made by *Pravda*. It will be the first time in Soviet history, we are told, that a church has been converted into an atheist theater.

The great cathedral was designed by a French architect,



From "Seeing Russia"

To Be a Playhouse for the Irreligious

The Cathedral of St. Isaac, in Leningrad, once one of the most fashionable of all Russian churches, is to be converted into an atheist theater. Its first offering will be a satire on its patron saint.

Richard de Montferrand, and was finished in 1858, after thirty-nine years of labor, Ralph W. Barnes, Moscow correspondent, tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune*. Built in the shape of a huge cross, and crowned by an enormous gilded dome 330 feet high, it is made chiefly of Finnish red granite and marble. The main entrances form four porticos, modeled on the Pantheon at Rome.

The church cost \$12,000,000, and is famous both for its rich interior decorations and for its impressive façade.

A large number of churches have been transformed into libraries, hospitals, warehouses, schools, garages, and museums, and the conversion of St. Isaac's into an atheist theater, says Mr. Barnes, "signalizes a further rapid decay of religion in the Soviet Union."

Russia's Literary War

TWO Russian literatures confront each other in deadly enmity—the literature of the authorized Bolshevik faith and the literature of Soviet life as it actually is.

The former plays on Bolshevik success, and removes God from the scene. In the latter, headed by Leonid Leonoff, writes Fred Hoentzsch in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, "there is cool reserve toward the 'happiness' which the Communist rulers promise coming generations, a decided refusal to get into the tower of Bolshevik theory, the tower from the summits of which the gloomy irrationalism of the revolution disguises itself through the medium of a fairy-tale about the collapse of capitalism and the coming of a golden era of Communist administration."

Is Extravagance a Waste?

"STOP THIS INDECENCY," cries *The Christian Century* over the fuss and feathers of society.

The undenominational journal is especially indignant over the fashionable parties given in the name of charity.

Such a waste of money by "simpering" debts when thousands haven't enough to eat!

But is it a criminal waste to spend a fortune for a coming-out party? Doesn't the money spent set some one to work? Who grew all those flowers?

Hear *The Christian Century*:

"The so-called social season has scarcely started, but already the newspapers in large cities are printing reports of balls, costume parties, and other events held ostensibly to raise money for relief.

"No better illustration of the mental immaturity and spiritual indecency of a portion of what passes for 'society' could be found. These photographs of simpering debutantes in costly clothes and jewels, splashed across the columns of the daily press, will do more to turn bitter hearts of the unfortunate and to engender revolt than all the speeches that will be made on all the soap-boxes in the land.

"The nation is entering what is likely to prove the most sorrowful winter in its history. Reports and pictures of social parasites engaged in reckless waste of money are an insult to the decent families who, through no fault of their own, will have to scrimp and save to keep alive until spring. When this waste is committed in the name of charity, the insult is deepened.

"A society which persists in this sort of thing demonstrates its own moral insensibility. And a press which caters to such indecency is an *agent provocateur* of social uprising."

"Now, some of this display, 'balls, costume parties, and other events,' may be in poor taste, we grant, but it is not financially all bad," replies the Baltimore *Southern Methodist*, taking its contemporary to task. "If a simpering debutante wants to simper, let her simper." For—

"Those costly clothes she wears were made by certain dressmakers and designers who gained their living thereby; those gems mean that the clerks behind the counter of the jewelry stores were given work; some photographer got his out of the photographs; the photo-engraver and the rotogravure men got their share of her father's money—and should be glad he is spending it.

"After all, is it waste when the rich give an expensive, glittering function? The taxi men, the caterers, the decorators, the extra servants, the whole army of social agencies set to work—and paid—to carry out one of these affairs means that money is being spent and that the wheels of life are going round. Unemployment by that much is stopt, and even the man who drives the florist's truck to the door ought to feel glad that he is at work.

"Suppose, on the contrary, all this money is 'saved'—that is, locked up in bank—no parties, no pictures, no 'waste'—would that not be the greater loss to life, the greater waste? We hold it so.

"To be sure, social affairs may cause envy, and may themselves be occasions of dissipation and evil, but, economically considered, we think *The Christian Century* has got another look coming. Its glasses are getting too red to be rosy."

A word here for the debts who are members of the Junior League, an organization of younger members of society whose chief function is to serve.

We glance through a letter of Gertrude Lewis McCall, of the Nashville League, to *The Junior League Magazine* (New York).

For ten years the girls of this league have been interested in curing, correcting, and restoring to health the crippled children of their community, whose families were financially unable to have them treated. Now these girls have a \$100,000 home, fully equipped for that purpose. Nothing is spared to mold healthy, happy children out of those who come stricken with handicaps.

Long Distance helps refrigerator company increase sales for 18 months consecutively



In one country-wide drive, Norge Corporation sells five trainloads, valued at \$1,500,000

CERTAIN COMPANIES today are forging steadily ahead. Almost invariably, they are consistent users of Long Distance. They find it an effective and economical way of meeting changed conditions . . . increased use of the service resulting not only in stimulated business but in lowered general costs as well.

The use of Long Distance by the Norge Corporation is typical of that made by other successful companies, large and small. "Today, more than ever, we frankly recognize the value of Long Distance," says Howard E. Blood, President of the Company. "The savings it effects, and the results it achieves, make it one of our most profitable business tools."

"For example, one country-wide drive, which was conducted largely by Long Distance, resulted in the sale of five trainloads of refrigerators, valued at \$1,500,000. We recently reported the eighteenth consecutive monthly increase in sales, and for the first half of 1932 our volume of business was substantially the same as for the entire

year of 1931. Unquestionably, this reflects our consistent use of that most expedient tool, the telephone."

Almost constant telephone contact is maintained between headquarters of the company in Detroit, district managers at various points, and distributors and salesmen throughout the country. Executives cover the country in minutes, without leaving their desks. Through frequent and consistent use of Long Distance, they transact business at large savings in time and money.

Best results are obtained from the *planned* use of Long Distance. Let a representative of your local Bell Company develop a complete telephone plan for *your* company.

LONG DISTANCE RATES ARE LOW Typical Station-to-Station Rates

From	To	Daytime	7:00 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Detroit	Cleveland	\$.60	\$.50	\$.35
Boston	New York	1.00	.85	.60
Atlanta	Chicago	2.35	1.95	1.30
Los Angeles	Denver	3.25	2.65	1.75
St. Louis	Seattle	6.50	5.25	3.75

Where the charge is 50c or more, federal tax applies

JUST CALL YOUR BELL



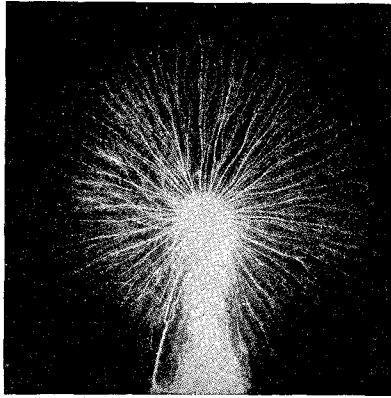
TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

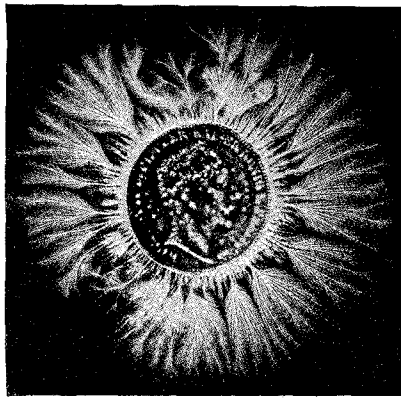
Prompt Treatment of Minor Injuries

IF EVERY MINOR INJURY became infected, and every infection progressed to a severe form, we would soon develop a wholesome respect for these minor cuts, and would see that they got prompt attention, says Dr. Warren Lincoln Johnson, in an address before the Massachusetts Safety Council, printed in *Safety Engineering* (New York).

The indifference of the average worker to these minor injuries, he asserts, is responsible for a surprisingly large number of tragic



1. Electric Spark Picture



2. With a Coin

results. Indifference is due principally to mistaken ideas about infection and a lack of sufficient teaching. He goes on:

"A large proportion of workmen with infections around the foot or the ankle attribute their poisoning to the dye in their stockings. Infection is not caused by any colored dyes, but from the invasion of body tissues by bacteria.

"Once a minor wound becomes contaminated with these bacteria, the infection may easily spread, and it is difficult to say where it will stop. There are three classes of possible results:

"1. Our body-defense mechanism overcomes the invading bacteria, and after an attack of chills and fever we find the patient entirely well again.

"2. The bacteria breed so fast that they overcome the defense mechanism of our body and kill the patient.

"3. Instead of our bodies overcoming the bacteria, or the bacteria killing off our bodies, we find various stages of compromise. A few examples of these are:

"(a) Damage to the lining of our various joints.

"(b) Damage to our kidneys.

"(c) Damage to our heart muscle.

"(d) Damage to our heart valves.

"(e) Numerous acute conditions, such as rheumatic fever, pneumonia, meningitis, pleurisy, and osteomyelitis.

"(f) Last but not least, partial destruction of the extremities—amputated arms, amputated hands, amputated fingers; destruction of motion in joints, such as those of the wrist and the fingers."

WHAT determines the ultimate outcome in any given case? If a workman ignores minor cuts twelve successive times, what determines whether or not he will get away with it the thirteenth time? In other words, once we receive a contaminated wound, what are the factors which govern the course of the subsequent infection? There are nine of these governing factors. Dr. Johnson thus enumerates them:

"1. The site. By this I mean the particular tissues which are contaminated. Certain tissues have better fighting power than others. Skin, for example, is a good fighting tissue. Bone, cartilage, and tendon are notorious for their poor fighting ability. Those tissues which have an abundant blood supply generally fight well.

"2. The type of bacteria introduced. Some are more warlike than others, and certain types might be considered relatively harmless.

"3. The number of bacteria introduced. Bacteria may be compared to invading bandits. A small number could be overcome easily, whereas a great number might give us considerably more trouble.

"4. The virulence of the bacteria. The fighting power of bacteria varies. The very micro-organism which so often causes pneumonia, known as the pneumococcus, is often found in an inactive state in the throats of perfectly well people. The term used to designate the fighting ability of the bacteria at any one level is 'virulence.'

"5. The amount of bruising which accompanies the original wound. Bacteria grow with greater facility in dead tissue. A wound produced by the teeth of a saw is much more liable to favor bacterial growth than a wound produced by a sharp razor blade.

"6. Our previous experience. Following an infection by any one strain of bacteria one's body develops and maintains a specific defense for some time. The course of an infection, therefore, would be favorably modified if the invading organism in any new infection turns out to be a bacterium with which the patient has formerly been acquainted.

"7. The type of first aid rendered. As a general rule, the person administering first aid oversteps the bounds into the realm of treatment.

"8. The time elapsing between the injury and skilled surgical care. Prompt surgical treatment is naturally of great advantage in combating the invasion of bacteria.

"9. Our own general physical condition. A dissipated person who lacks rest and food is naturally less able to cope with an infection than a person in good general physical condition.

"It will be seen on studying these nine factors that we have no influence whatsoever over the first six. The last three we are able to control!

"As safety workers, therefore, let us concentrate attention on these last three factors.

"Urge that first-aid attendants who care for your workmen are properly instructed.

"Urge that no valuable time is lost in getting skilled surgical care for your injured.

"Urge that your workmen are given regular health talks to encourage them in maintaining the best possible physical condition."

Electric-Spark Pictures

VARIOUS forms of these may be produced with the assistance of comparatively simple apparatus. The only requisites are an "influence" electric machine or a spark-coil, and ordinary photographic plates.

Says Dr. Hans Buntgen, writing in *Kosmos* (Leipzig):

"The pictures are made by placing the photographic plates upon a metal base-plate and sprinkling over them a fine powder, perhaps powdered starch or lycopodium powder.

"From a wide-necked flask, covered with a thin material (gauze), sprinkle the powder over the photograph plate as evenly as possible. Upon a small stand set up a needle, which has been stuck through a cork in such a manner that the needle-point, in a vertical position, touches the plate in the middle from above. Then connect the needle and metal base-plate with the poles of the electric battery by means of wires, which must not be too near one another, so that no spark may jump over. All preparations, of course, must be made by red light.

"Now turn the machine until a spark from the needle jumps over to the border of the plate. Then remove the needle, cleanse the plate carefully from the powder and develop it in some developer.

"After it has been fixed in some fixing-bath, it may be brought to the light when it reveals some pretty designs. A variety of pictures may be obtained, according to whether the needle is connected with the positive or negative pole.

"In illustration 1 the needle was connected with the positive pole, in illustration 2 with the negative pole of the machine. In illustration 2 a coin was placed upon the plate and the metal point was placed upon it.

"Each plate produces a different picture and, therefore, the game is extremely fascinating. Care must be taken to work by red light, to sprinkle the powder evenly upon the plate, to set up the needle so that the layer is not damaged, and to remove all of the powder from the plate before developing."

Go through this 3-Act Play

AND FIND THE MOUTH-HAPPY ENDING!



ACT 1

SCENE: Your Office . . . TIME: Monday.
You light a Spud. It's your first. The menthol coolness is a slight shock. You decide to see it through . . . for the pleasure at the end of the play.



ACT 2

SCENE: Your Home . . . TIME: Thursday.
You've smoked quite a few Spuds since Act 1. The *menthol* taste is gone. Its *effect* (moist-cool, clean taste) remains. Your tobacco taste is keener.



ACT 3

SCENE: A Party . . . TIME: Saturday.
Cigarette after cigarette . . . but you are smoking Spuds, so your pleasure is unalloyed. Fine flavor, clean taste. Curtain falls on the mouth-happy ending.



SPUD

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES • 20 FOR 20c

(25c IN CANADA) • THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO., INC., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Food for Intellectuals

ALL WHO ARE CEREBRALLY FATIGUED, intellectually overworked, mentally used up; all who are suffering from toxic effects or from auto-intoxication, are aided by vegetable stews—carrots, potatoes, peas, cooked salads. Such persons might even try boiled milk, two small drinks a day.

This is the opinion of a French authority, Doctor Pion, writing in *Democratie pacifique* (Paris).

His theory is that the liver, the intestines, and the kidneys of the intellectually strained will thus be "washed." In two or three days, he says, a vegetarian regimen quickly improves the condition of such cases.

Inadequacies of the will, of the memory, and of the other mental faculties diminish in a few weeks—provided, that is, the malady be recent. He writes:

"When one has attained the age of forty, it becomes essential to diminish decidedly the intake of albuminoids, to proportion them to the muscular labor performed, to various contingencies, to body-build, to climate, to seasons, to the state of the several organs.

"Intellectuals who have passed the age of forty should follow in general a dietary suitable to nerve patients whose sufferings come from inflamed conditions, neuroarthritics, and sufferers from inflamed joints, to say nothing of victims of 'depressions' of the sort which discourage the most intense workers and diminish their greatest ambitions, causing them to feel less and less delight in their supreme satisfaction—work and more work.

"Prof. Armand Gautier suggests a ration for an 'intellectual' of moderate weight and average physique who exercises little with his muscles, and who wishes to avoid inadequate nutrition, neurasthenia, obesity, gout, liver complaint, eczema, arteriosclerosis, and the like. Here it is—

"Albuminoids: about 328 calories daily.

"Fats: 460 calories daily.

"Carbohydrates: 1,450 calories daily.

"Total: 2,238 calories.

"To this may be added fruits as well as herbaceous vegetables, until the total of 2,400 calories is reached.

"This will suffice generally for the man who takes no physical exercise, who lives in a warmed room, who is losing no flesh, and who lives all summer in temperate climes."

Lie Detectors That Don't Work

SOME WORK AND SOME DO NOT, according to a writer in *Current Science* (Columbus, Ohio).

He describes several, some chemical and some mechanical; the latter are familiar to readers of *THE DIGEST*, and are omitted here. First, he remarks:

"It is really easier to tell the truth than it is to tell a lie. To tell the whole truth one needs only a good memory and a clear conscience; to tell a lie that will stand for even a short while against the methods of check and double-check one must be quite clever, highly intellectual, and keenly alert.

"It is in the attempt to prove that such persons are making false statements that the 'lie detectors' have been invented."

At least three medicines have been called truth drugs by experimenters. Scopolamin is an anesthetic, or sleep producer. It has been used in small amounts to put a person in a drowsy state, in which he is able to hear and understand questions. The theory is that he is too sleepy to devise any but truthful answers. Another drug, hyoscyamin, is even more powerful in its action and the length of the drowsy period it will produce. But these are somewhat untrustworthy. Says the writer:

"The difficulty with 'truth drugs' is that the suspected persons will confess to almost anything that is suggested to them. They respond to 'leading questions' too well. 'You stole a hen out of Mr. Smith's coop, didn't you?' is almost sure to be answered by a sleepy 'Yes, I stole the hen.' To a direct question, 'Where were you last night?' the drowsy one might say, 'Out in town,' then follow the question, 'You were not at home in bed?' by 'Yes, ho-o-o-me in be-e-e-d.' When the effects of the drug wear off the suspect may have no recollection of the questions, and deny every answer.

"Another drug, sodium am-y-tal, has a different effect, causing the person to whom it is administered to feel strong, confident, friendly toward everybody, and willing to answer any question no matter how personal.

"In this condition, however, one is inclined to boast of crimes he did not commit, and is hardly a reliable witness either for or against himself."

Warm the Soil, Hurry the Plant

PLANTS can be fooled into thinking it is spring if the soil is heated.

They hurry their growth and mature far ahead of time.

Then the market gardener rushes them to an early market and realizes a fancy price.

We are told in *Nature* (London) how it is done in England:

"The soil is heated by means of a 'thermal' cable buried in the soil and carrying at certain times of the day electric current. British and continental firms are now manufacturing this kind of cable, and an electrical contractor will install it.

Photographs demonstrate how much more rapidly a cucumber will grow in an electrical hotbed than in an ordinary frame. It is pointed out that Norwegian and Swedish market gardeners and farmers produce lettuce and other market plants at out-of-season periods by this method. It is also useful in growing cantaloup melons and other expensive fruits at times when they are very dear. It is suggested that the electrical heating of the soil may prove useful for the growing of mushrooms, and would be a pleasanter method than the one ordinarily used. Experiments with this end in view could easily be carried on in a cupboard or a cellar."

Few Eyes Really Blue

BLUE eyes, even the delft blue eyes of Holland, are seldom all blue, says *Science News Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington). As a rule they contain at least a touch of yellow, and this color combination is a hereditary affair. We read:

"At the meeting in Ithaca of the International Congress of Genetics, Dr. G. P. Frets, of the Mental Hospital at Poortugaal, Holland, told of his search for really pure blue eyes and the extreme rarity he discovered to exist, even in a country running as strongly to blonds as his native land. Almost all the supposedly blue eyes he examined had more or less yellow pigment in them, usually in the central rim of the iris.

"The question arose in his mind whether even eyes that have no detectable yellow in them are not simply 'the extreme minus variation' of originally yellow-overlaid eyes, just as a yellow tulip is basically a red-and-yellow one with almost all the red eliminated.

"But he did find some eyes that are 'racially blue'—all blue, with no yellow traceable in their ancestry and none discoverable in their descendants. Such really blue eyes, however, are rarer than flawless emeralds."

Window-Glass Set in Rubber

INDIA rubber as a substitute for putty in setting glass has been successfully tried in a down-town New York bank building, we are told in *Buildings and Building Maintenance* (New York).

It was found that in dismantling steel-and-glass movable partitions it was often very difficult to remove the glass without breaking it. As we are told:

"It was quite easy to pull down the partition itself but, if the partition had been in place for a few years, the putty around the glass was found to be so hard that considerable patience was required to remove the glass intact.

"Casting about for means of avoiding this trouble, the manager, O. W. Ten Eyck, found that it is not necessary to use any putty. Instead of putty he now uses a rubber U-strip, the pane of glass being simply set into the groove in the strip and the two forced into the partition frame. It is possible to buy a standard rubber strip of just the right size to keep the glass from vibrating and the joint water-tight.

"Now all partitions are assembled without any putty, and they can be dismantled without fear of glass breakage, and with a considerable saving in time."



“Daddy, are we going to the moon?”

Here is a father taking his small daughter to the topmost point of the tallest city building. Here to her is Arabian Nights and Alice in Wonderland and all the other childhood favorites in one grand thrilling experience. Here is a ride on a real magic carpet — a trip into the air without wings — a flight to sky in a modern vertical conveyance.

There are many things of great interest in the fine Otis elevator of today. When you push the hallway button, you are ordering your car. The mechanical memory of Otis signal control will send it to you without fail. Its doors open and close of their own accord and quite without commotion. It will start off smoothly and accelerate quickly. It will slow down gradually and level itself at your floor. The *modern* elevator handles itself so easily, you are hardly aware of its starts and stops, its upward and downward motion.

The *modern* elevator — this does not necessarily mean new. For the engineers of Otis Elevator Company have adapted many of their recent elevator improvements to elevators already in use. And today, under the Otis Modernization Plan, these older elevators can be quite easily modernized. They can often be made good as new at a nominal cost to owner.

You are entitled to the best in vertical transportation in the building where you live or work. If you do not have it, speak to the owner about this Otis Modernization Plan. Otis engineers will be glad to survey his building and submit a complete report telling what is needed for modernization. This service is free. Suggest that he telephone the local Otis office.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

The Queen of Troublesome Creek

FOURTEEN SPECIAL DEPUTY CORONERS were appointed to attend that election, ostensibly as "peace officers."

The man who appointed them, Coroner Sam Carpenter, was a Republican. The Democrats were restive, and party feeling was running high in Clayhole Precinct, Breathitt County, Kentucky.

Some of the survivors of that day's slaughter, eleven years ago, are still playing parts in mountain politics, notably the heroine of this story, Mrs. Stella Combs.

The "Queen of Barge," men call her, and the title under her picture in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* Sunday Magazine explains that she "keeps the Troublesome Creek section's Democratic majority in line."

Under a Jackson, Kentucky, date-line, F. A. Bahymer, of the *Post-Dispatch* staff, chants the epic of this quick-shooting Queen. He begins by reciting that Queen Stella, "after ten years' reign on the waters of Troublesome, has moved to Shuckybean." But Troublesome is still her realm, he reassures us, and we gather that her majesty may still be counted upon to play a royal part when ballots or bullets are needed at Clayhole votin' house. Indeed, we are told of a test this fall, which she met "in her own queenly way." Thus:

It was before the school election that she moved from the mouth of Barge to the banks of Shuckybean, which flows into the north fork of the Kentucky River at the edge of Jackson, and is far from Troublesome. Word came to her, down on Shuckybean, that they weresaying along Troublesome it wouldn't be healthy for her to return for the school election. So she tucked her Luger in her blouse and went.

Any mountain election, even if it is only a school election, generates a lot of heat. George Kraft, Wils Noble, and Sam Whitaker were running against Cecil Noble, French Combs, and Delilah Centers. The Queen, for reasons that she considered valid, was for the Kraft ticket.

Love Centers, Delilah's husband, for obvious reasons, was pulling for his wife's side. The voting, at Barge Bridge schoolhouse, proceeded peacefully, albeit not without portents of trouble. It came when Love Centers got into an argument with Ed Hollins and drew a knife to punctuate his point of view. The Queen, as she explains now, wasn't goin' to see him do it. She flipped her gun from her blouse. Blake Centers, deputy sheriff, was watching for something like that. He grabbed the weapon and tilted the barrel upward.

"Loosen it, Stell," he commanded, and with his other hand clutching her wrist, she had to loosen it and Blake kept it a while, returning it when the day's work was done.

In passing, it may be mentioned that the Queen's ticket, as usual, won. It may have been coincidence that a few nights later the schoolhouse burned.

But for the dexterous hand of Blake Centers there might have been, that day, another Clayhole votin' house battle such as made the waters of Troublesome run red with men's blood another election day.

Meaning the one eleven years ago, with fourteen "deputy

coroners" in action, "which battle marked the beginning of Stella Combs's reign. When the smoke cleared four men were dead and seventeen were grievously wounded." We read on:

Clayhole Precinct lies on both banks of Troublesome, embracing the minor creeks that compose "the waters of Troublesome"—Fugate's Fork, Caney Creek, Miller's Branch, Russell's Branch, Clayhole Creek, Riley Creek, and Barge Branch. Near its center is the Combs settlement. On the east bank of Troublesome, just above the mouth of Riley, is the old Combs homestead, where lived Mrs. America Combs, patriarch of the clan, known all along Troublesome as "Aunt Min," where Combses

have lived since Harry Combs, more than 200 years ago, trekking from Old Virginia, saw something that satisfied in the Valley of Troublesome, and made there his new home in a new land.

Over there in Clayhole Precinct the Combses and their intermarried kin, Democrats all and always, from time out of mind had dominated the politics of the region. Before the Clayhole votin'-house battle five of them were outstanding leaders, Leslie, Cleveland, and Asbury, sons of "Aunt Min," and Shade and French Combs, cousins of the three. The precinct was overwhelmingly Democratic, but at the primary before the November election there had been a split among the Democrats. So, when election day approached it was suspected that some of the Democrats would vote with the Republicans, and feeling ran high.

The night before election the fourteen deputy coroners stayed at Will Barnett's on Riley. Democrats, foregathering, rode down the creek and fired their pistols in presumptive defiance of any deputy coroners who might be about. On the way they picked up a "banjer-picker," and paid him sixty cents to go along to Clarence Landrum's at the

mouth of Barge and make music suited to their mood and prepare their spirits for what the next day might bring forth.

Before the next day's rising sun had topped the eastern ridge, they began gathering at Clayhole's votin' house, slab-sided shanty, on a sloping treeless shelf on the east bank of Troublesome, "half a quarter" above the mouth of Russell. Armed, of course, for the mountain man does not feel himself properly caparisoned for the ordinary chores of life otherwise, and this was no ordinary chore.

Long afterward, in a trial that grew out of that day's developments, Harless Campbell, a participant, made a matter of record the mountain man's attitude on the subject. Cross-examination:

"Did you have a pistol?"

"Shore I had a pistol."

"What did you have the pistol for?"

"Why, I carries hit all the time, practically."

"Sleep with it on?"

"Sleep with hit under my haid."

"So, when you got up election morning you took your pistol from under your head and put it in your pocket and went to the election, did you?"

"Why, shore."

There was an argument over the right of one of the pistol toters to vote. Somebody drew. Then everybody drew. Then:

The first shot was fired. Then everybody was firing, at first eye to eye, Democrat against Republican, then blindly through



By courtesy of the St. Louis Sunday Post-Dispatch

"There Was Peace, of a Kind, Along Troublesome After That"

SOUND SLEEP

Tonight ... Entirely Without Drugs

*No More Night-Time Tossing
... New Energy Tomorrow*

ARE you a restless sleeper? Do you often toss and turn for hours before you fall asleep? Or do you wake up in the middle of the night and then find it almost impossible to get back to sleep again?

If so, here's the solution to your problem. A safe solution that thousands have adopted largely on physicians' advice.

For scientific research has determined the outstanding reasons for sleeplessness. Has revealed that most sleep troubles are caused by three specific things.

These causes are: (1) blood-congested brain cells (2) digestive unrest and (3) nervous irritability. And science has also evolved a way of combating all three causes of sleeplessness at their source.

You fall asleep almost as soon as your head touches the pillow. And sleep all night as soundly as a child. No more waking in the dead of night! No more tossing and "counting sheep."

In the morning, you awaken vastly refreshed—with quiet nerves and a mind that's fresh and clear. Filled with an abundance of new energy that lasts straight through the day.

For this new discovery not only induces sound sleep quickly but acts to rebuild nerve and body tissue as you sleep. And greatly multiplies your ability to recover quickly from fatigue.

A Swiss Discovery

The discovery which does this is a delicious food-drink, first discovered in Switzerland—now made over here.

It is called Ovaltine—a concentrate of natural food-elements, entirely free from drugs.

Taken as a warm drink at bedtime, it acts 3 ways to bring you sound, restful sleep.

First: Ovaltine combats mental over-activity, which often keeps you lying awake and worrying when you're trying to get to sleep. It does this by drawing excess blood away from the head.

Thus mental calm is invited—the mind

is "conditioned" for sleep.

Second: Ovaltine contains in high proportion a unique food property called *diastase*—a property recognized for its ability to digest the starch content of other foods regularly taken into the stomach. Thus possessing the power to lighten digestive burdens and help the stomach "rest."

Third: Also notable among the constituents of Ovaltine is calcium. And it is increasingly realized that a proper calcium metabolism is necessary to avoid nerve irritation.

Phosphorus, too, is an essential part of brain and nerve cells. Ovaltine supplies this in abundance and in its easily assimilated food form (lecithin)—together with a high proportion of the anti-neuritic Vitamin B.

Thus, a cup of Ovaltine at bedtime not only promotes relaxation and combats digestive unrest but also acts remarkably to overcome sleeplessness due to irritated nerves.

See for Yourself

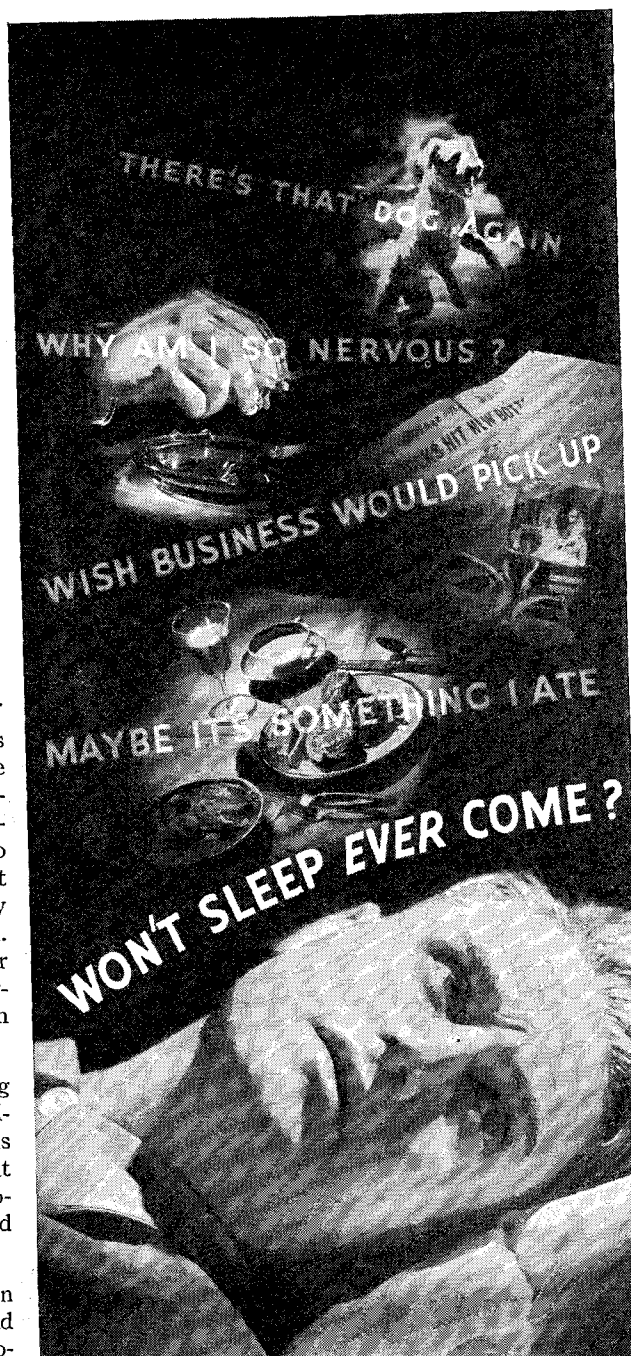
Don't judge Ovaltine merely by what users claim for it. Even disregard, if you wish, the fact that it is endorsed by 20,000 doctors. *Try it and see for yourself.*

See how quickly you fall asleep at night—how much fresher you feel next day.

As you continue to take Ovaltine, note the permanent benefits you obtain. Note how it builds up and maintains your natural tendency to sleep soundly every night—how vitality multiplies.

'Phone your druggist or grocer for a tin of Ovaltine tonight. Or, if you wish, send the coupon at right for a generous trial supply.

Mix two to four teaspoonfuls with a cup of warm milk and drink it just before you get



into bed. You'll sleep more soundly than you have, probably, in weeks and months. And feel like a new person in the morning.

NOTE: Thousands of nervous people, men and women, are using Ovaltine to restore vitality when fatigued. During the World War, medical authorities made it a standard ration for invalid, nerve-shattered soldiers. It is also highly recommended by physicians for nervous, underweight children—and as a strengthening food for nursing mothers, convalescents, and the aged.

MAIL FOR TRIAL SUPPLY

THE WANDER COMPANY, Dept. 35-K
180 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
I enclose 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing. Send me your test package of Ovaltine. (This offer good in U. S. A. only.)

Name.....
(Print name and address clearly)

Address.....

City.....State.....933-R

OVALTINE
The Swiss Food-Drink
Manufactured under license in the U. S. A.
according to the original Swiss formula



SURE START OR NO START?

■ "Quick-starting" gas won't start your car if your battery suddenly decides to quit. Cold-weather driving calls for a battery built for the heavy grind of starting your car in low temperatures. An extra margin of power and value is built into every Exide Battery . . . starting

ability in excess of the rigid standard set by the Society of Automotive Engineers. A standard determined by tests at zero.

Even if your battery seems all right now, have an Exide Dealer check it. Avoid risk and annoyance of battery failure later on. Remember . . .

WHEN IT'S AN



Copyright 1932, by The Electric Storage Battery Co.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, Philadelphia
The World's Largest Manufacturers of Storage Batteries for Every Purpose
Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, Toronto

the smoke of battle hanging on the heavy morning air.

Women and children were rushing about, screaming. One of the women dropt her infant from her arms, and it was fatally injured. Mrs. America Combs saw her three sons fall.

They were the cousins of Stella Combs. She, too, saw them fall, and when the firing ceased she found two of them lying among the dead and wounded who strewed the ground. Inside the votin' house she found the third, Cleveland, and she tells how she closed his eyes. Asbury died, but Leslie recovered from his wounds.

Stella Combs helped minister that day to wounded friends and foes, helped carry the seventeen men through the shallow waters of Troublesome and place them on a push car on the narrow gage track on the far bank, to be trundled over the ridge to Quicksand and down to Quicksand's mouth, on the way to Lexington hospitals. That night Stella Combs visited the widows as they sat dry-eyed, with set faces, at their cabin fireplaces, stoic in their grief, and tried to comfort the children left fatherless by the day's dire doings at Clayhole votin' house.

AND that, we learn, was the beginning of her leadership, for "with the men of her kin dead or desperately wounded, only women were left to carry on and only she was qualified to lead. And so the sequel runs:

The title conferred upon her was in recognition of her political leadership and her domination of the primitive social life of Barge and the other tributaries of Troublesome, near by. A man in her place would have been called the Boss of Troublesome. It was more in keeping with her picturesque character to call her Queen. She had the confidence of the Democratic leaders of the county and district and they conferred with her concerning the votes of Clayhole Precinct. Before elections she rode horseback up and down the creeks rallying the faithful among the Democrats, and persuading Republicans, if she could, to change their allegiance. Campaign funds were at her disposal. Children orphaned in the frequent killings were the subjects of her particular care. She found homes for them in the large families that are the mountain rule.

There were murder trials, with Stella Combs marshaling the witnesses and giving her own clear testimony.

Most of the cases were finally dropt, "a deeply desired consummation that was helped along, more or less, by a petition to the court signed by the thirteen indicted men, their lawyers, and many citizens, setting forth that the battle was just a little misunderstanding, among friends and neighbors, on the spur of the moment, and expressing a willingness to have all the cases dismissed, agreeing, if this were done, to let bygones be bygones and live in peace and amity ever after." Hence:

There was peace, of a kind, along Troublesome after that. There were killings, to be sure, from time to time, but these could be attributed to sporadic exuberance, not definitely traceable to "the feelin'" that had been left by the votin'-house killings. For one thing, the thirty-odd children orphaned at Clayhole were too young to visit retribution, and the passing years tended to allay hatreds.

The Search for Missing Men

SCOTLAND YARD has figured out that every day twenty-three people, on an average, disappear in the British Isles.

We hear of a retired tradesman spending six months in a search for a missing nephew, and then finding him living three doors away from his own home in a London suburb.

Equally odd cases are recorded at New York's equivalent of Scotland Yard, where Police Captain John H. Ayers presides over the Missing Persons Bureau.

In "Missing Men" (Putnam's), Captain Ayers figures as coauthor, with Carol Bird, of a collection of cases written up from his files covering many years. Some famous disappearances, like that of Justice Joseph Force Crater, are recounted, and we learn much of the methods used in probing the case of Mr. Brown or Mr. Jones, who fails to turn up for dinner some evening, and seemingly vanishes off the face of the earth.

"Captain Ayers has 'broken' many of the most baffling mysteries which have confronted the police of the world's largest city," writes former Gov. Alfred E. Smith in a foreword, "and his position in command of the Missing Persons Bureau is unique in police history. His work has brought him wide-spread commendation from all parts of the world, and his methods of dealing with missing-persons cases have been widely copied by police departments throughout the United States."

THERE are chapters on Unsolved Mysteries, amnesia cases, kidnappings, murders, suicides, faked suicides, and curious domestic complications.

What is the routine of the Missing Persons Bureau when the disappearance is reported of (taking an imaginary name for an imaginary case) Frank E. Bennett, investment banker? While the domestic, business, and personal implications of the case are being carefully investigated, Captain Ayers tells us:

I direct the immediate sending out of a teletype alarm. This goes to all precincts and detective squads of the New York Police Department, to the police of other cities, and to State Troopers of adjoining States within the zone covered by our teletype system. Later Bennett's name and description are placed on the General Alarm, which is a list of all disappearances for each twenty-four hours, and which is compiled once each day.

This list is transmitted to hospitals, morgues, public lodging-houses, branches of private, semiprivate, and public institutions of shelter; in brief, to all the places to which a person might be brought in an emergency, if he met with an injury, was killed accidentally or otherwise, or where he might seek refuge under stress of necessity. This General Alarm is mimeographed and distributed through departmental channels.

We have, say, five hospitals within a certain precinct. Copies of the alarm are sent to that precinct, and the officer on

\$200. a month for life



Would you be interested in this guaranteed life-long income?

Don't you often wish you could look forward to retiring some day on a Guaranteed Life Income? Many men and women who felt the same way a few years ago are now receiving Equitable checks for \$100, \$150, \$200 or more every month.

And they will continue to receive those checks every month as long as they live. There are no "ifs" or "ands" or "maybes." They KNOW that they will be completely free of financial worries even if they pass the century mark.



A few years ago they had no definite financial plans for the future. Then they learned of The Equitable Monthly Income Plan for Retirement. Many of them began by clipping a coupon similar to the one at the bottom of this advertisement. That is a way for you to begin, too. The coupon below will bring you a copy of The Equitable's booklet about guaranteed incomes. It tells you why and how a Life Annuity can provide a much larger income than any other equally safe plan affords.

The Retirement Annuity is but one of the many forms of Self-Income and Life Insurance service available through The Equitable.



THE EQUITABLE

FAIR — JUST

LIFE ASSURANCE

SECURITY — PEACE OF MIND

SOCIETY

MUTUAL — COOPERATIVE

OF THE U.S.

NATION-WIDE SERVICE

The EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

Thomas I. Parkinson, *President*

393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please send your booklet, "The Fountain of Perpetual Youth."

NAME

AGE

ADDRESS

7 D

DANDRUFF

**Glover's
More Than
Removes—
it CHECKS
this
Unsightly
Condition!**

Dandruff, remember, is a dried excretion from glands IN the scalp that are not functioning normally. It causes the hair to thin out, fall out and lose its lustre. Baldness often results.

Clean of dandruff as you may try to keep your scalp by frequent washings or dousings with strongly alcoholic and scented preparations, it always reappears. Why? Because such methods are inadequate—they do not get to the seat of the trouble—the glands.

What you need to remove all of your dandruff is

GLOVER'S

Glover's Mange Medicine, used in combination with Glover's Medicated Soap and Glover's System of Massage, is the greatest discovery ever made for dandruff, baldness and all other common scalp and hair conditions. It brings new life into the hair roots, new vigor into the glands. Soon you see no more dandruff and your hair is soft and lustrous.

Glover's is a medicinal preparation, not a "tonic" or dressing. It contains no alcohol to dry the scalp. Get a bottle of Glover's Imperial Mange Medicine and a cake of Glover's Medicated Soap at your druggist's at once and start using it today. Or have your Barber or Beauty Shop give you this world-famous treatment.

Write for free booklet giving you the real facts about the common hair and scalp problems. It answers every question on the subject.

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
119 Fifth Avenue, Box U
New York City, N. Y.

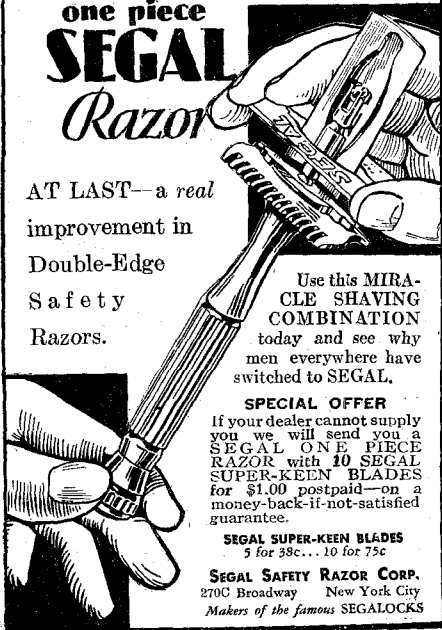


Cassell's New French Dictionary

French-English and English-French. "Best in existence," says *Critical Review*, Paris. Cloth, 1043 pp. Prepaid \$2.68. Thumb-notch index, 75c extra. Full flexible leather. Thumb-notch index, \$6.00, prepaid. TUNIC & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York.

Be FACE HAPPY—use a one piece SEGAL Razor

AT LAST—a real
improvement in
Double-Edge
Safety
Razors.



Use this MIRACLE SHAVING COMBINATION today and see why men everywhere have switched to SEGAL.

SPECIAL OFFER
If your dealer cannot supply you we will send you a SEGAL ONE PIECE RAZOR with 10 SEGAL SUPER-KEEN BLADES for \$1.00 postpaid—on a money-back-if-not-satisfied guarantee.

SEGAL SUPER-KEEN BLADES
5 for 38c... 10 for 75c

SEGAL SAFETY RAZOR CORP.
270C Broadway New York City
Makers of the famous SEGALOCKS

THE LITERARY DIGEST

post drops in at the hospital leaving a copy at each stop.

WITHIN the past year the method of sending out alarms has been revolutionized, says the Captain, specifying:

A year ago we were sending alarms on missing persons to precincts and different detective groups throughout the city by means of the telephone. To-day we send them by the speedier and more accurate teletype. The teletype has recently come into general use by police departments. It is a very great improvement over all methods previously employed in disseminating police information.

Briefly, the method is this. Assume that New York City is the point from which a "general alarm" is to be sent. The "alarm" is typed on a master machine, which resembles an ordinary typewriter with this difference: it is electrically connected with receiving machines, not only in the police precincts of the city, but in police headquarters of many other cities as well.

These receiving machines are similar in type, roll, and shifts to the master machine, except that there is no keyboard, and they are operated automatically by the electric energy released and controlled by the master machine. Each letter or symbol struck on the master machine, each shift of the carriage, is duplicated on the receiving machine. The paper employed is of standard width and is fed in from large rolls.

A message transmitted in this manner is simultaneously and accurately received at as many points as are provided with properly connected reception apparatus.

Circulars play a rôle in the hunt also. I arrange for one on the Bennett disappearance. A cut is made from his photograph, and this is inserted in the specially prepared circular, which gives a complete description of Bennett, and any other details that may be important in identifying him. These circulars are sent to out-of-town police departments for their information, for posting, or for such other use as may be considered advisable. Sometimes we direct the commanding officers of our own Police Department to post the circulars in public places, such as railroad stations, ferry-houses, hotels.

A good photograph is important.

Often the family of the missing person does not even possess one. "He hated to pose for a picture," they tell me. Sometimes we are forced to pick our man fourth from the end in the sixth row of a group picture, which shows little more of him than a blurred profile or half a pompadour.

Once, tracing a missing man who later was found to be a murderer, we resorted to the use of a small glossy print which had been submitted by the man when he applied for his driver's license.

This description of Joseph Force Crater, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, is offered as giving an idea of the kind of material used "to construct a word-picture of a man, augmenting his actual photograph":

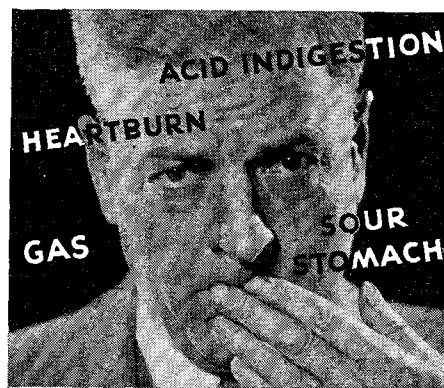
**POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK**

MISSING SINCE AUGUST 6, 1930

HONORABLE JOSEPH FORCE CRATER
Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York

DESCRIPTION—Born in the United States—Age 41 years; height, 6 feet; weight, 185

NOVEMBER 19, 1932

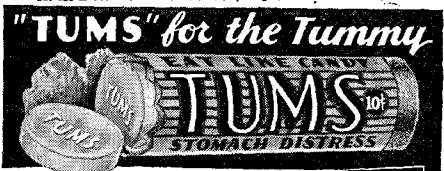


FUSSY STOMACH?

**"TUMS" Bring!
Quick Relief!**

ARE YOU forced to pass up favorite foods because of distressing after-effects? A delightful new candy-like antacid mint—called TUMS—brings sure, quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, gas. Simply eat three or four TUMS after meals or when excessive smoking or drinking bring on upset stomach. TUMS are safe, agreeable—handy to carry in pocket or purse. Learn the joy of eating what you like. Get a roll today at any drug store, only 10c.

FREE Beautiful 1933 calendar-thermometer. Also samples of TUMS and NR. Just send name and address, enclosing stamp, to A. H. LEWIS MEDICINE CO., Dept. 11-B, St. Louis, Mo.



TUMS ARE ANTACID—Not a Laxative
For a laxative, use the safe, dependable Vegetable Laxative NR (Nature's Remedy). Only 25 cents. NR

**Good News for
Wide-Awake**

BOYS

**Money and FREE Prizes
for You!**

Here is a real chance for you to do what thousands of other boys are doing—have

A Business of Your Own

=That will pay you

several dollars each week for your spare time. Boys earn OVER \$5.00.

=That will give you

a cash bonus every thirteen weeks.

=That will offer you

your choice of many free prizes.

=That will teach you

business from the ground up.

=That takes no money
to start.

=That is easy to do.

If your answer is yes, fill in the attached coupon and mail to-day.

**Junior Sales Dept., The Literary Digest,
Desk K, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City**

Please tell me about your plan, and how I can earn money and get Free Prizes.

Name.....Age.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

pounds; mixed gray hair, originally dark brown, thin at top, parted in middle, "slicked down"; complexion, medium dark, considerably tanned; brown eyes; false teeth, upper and lower jaw; good physical and mental condition at time of disappearance. Tip of right index finger somewhat mutilated, due to having been crushed. Wore brown sack coat and trousers, narrow green stripe, no vest; either a Panama or soft brown hat worn at rakish angle, size 6½, unusual size for his height and weight. Clothes made by Vroom. Affected colored shirts, size 14 collar, probably bow tie. Wore tortoise-shell glasses for reading. Yellow gold Masonic ring, somewhat worn; may be wearing a yellow gold, square-shaped wrist-watch with leather strap.

RETURNING to the hypothetical "Bennett," whose story is really a composite one of many real cases, according to Captain Ayers, we are not kept guessing very long. Thus:

On the third day after Bennett's disappearance, the detective reports that he has met, in the course of his investigation, a man who was said to have had certain business relations with the missing man.

From him he has learned that Bennett was frequently seen in the company of questionable characters, men believed to have contact with the underworld. Bennett, leading a dual life, in so far as his business was concerned, is found to have advanced money to supply the means of carrying on certain illicit transactions.

This opens up a new field, affords a possible motive for the disappearance. We dismiss the previous picture built up of Bennett as a respected and influential investment banker. The question is: did Bennett arouse the enmity of any of these underworld characters with whom he was said to be dealing, and if so, why?

We concentrate on this angle. A few days later we learn that the missing man had a serious quarrel with the representative of a large bootleg ring.

Threats were made that if he did not comply with certain demands which had been made, and supply a large sum of money for the purpose of extending the operations of the ring, he would be "taken for a ride." A hurried check-up is made upon amounts he had withdrawn from his banks of deposit during the few weeks prior to his disappearance, and it is found that no unusual sums were withdrawn. Apparently, he did not "come through." Nothing remains but for us to conclude that, since Bennett did not comply with the demands of the ring, they had carried out their threats against his life.

On the morning of the tenth day after Bennett's disappearance it is brought to our attention that the Marine Division has reported the finding of a body floating in the Upper Bay, off the shore of Staten Island.

As soon as our man telephones us a description of the dead man, we find that it tallies with the one we have of Bennett. A more careful check-up is made, and the mystery of the disappearance of Bennett has been solved. The body is swollen and distorted as a result of submersion, but the Bennett family dentist examines the dead man's teeth and recognizes his own bridgework, fillings, inlays.

Bennett has been murdered. The Medical Examiner has found that there was a gunshot wound in the left breast. The facts are reported by us to the Homicide Squad, and the work of the Missing Persons Bureau in connection with the case is ended.

New FUL-VUE GLASSES do not hide your eyes

The same girl, but different glasses. At left, new-style Ful-Vue, with eye-revealing, streamline, high side-bows. Below, old-style, downhill side-bows, hiding the eyes and obstructing side vision.

Old Style—EYES HIDDEN—side vision barred

FUL-VUE GLASSES

THEIR HIGH-UP SIDE-BOWS REVEAL EYES, GIVE FULL
SIDEWAY VISION... MORE YOUTHFUL

GUARD YOUR EYES LOOK YOUR BEST

DON'T guess about your eyesight. Seven out of ten people need glasses, and you may be one of them. Isn't it prudent to find out?

This means a careful, thorough eyesight examination by an expert of training, experience and skill.

With modern equipment, conditions can be detected which formerly were not recognized as causing disturbance.

If you *do* need glasses, there's only one way to make sure of getting the right type for your face. That is: Expert attention in selection and fitting. It makes a world of difference in your appearance and your comfort.

By all means seek out the very best

services obtainable in your community.

Don't skimp on eyesight! If you wear glasses which detract from your good looks—that's skimping. If you are not wearing the best-looking glasses to be

had—that's skimping. Most people agree that modern Ful-Vue glasses are

the most becoming style. There are designs for men and women—with frames or rimless—in pink or white gold.

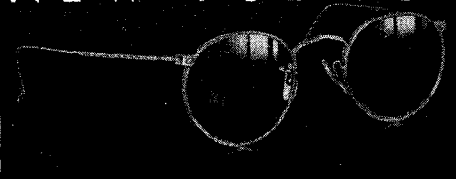
For further suggestions, permit us to send you our new booklet, "What You Should Know About Your Glasses." It costs nothing, may help you much.

AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY
Southbridge, Mass.

SEND FOR
this important illustrated
BOOKLET



NEW FUL-VUE



American Optical Company, Dept. D8,
Southbridge, Mass.
Without charge or obligation, please send me
"What You Should Know About Your Glasses."
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
The name of the man who fits my glasses is _____



DELIBERATE

"Weighed in the Scales"

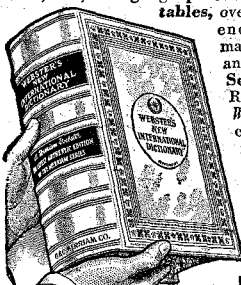
A *deliberate* decision is one based upon a weighing of the facts and arguments involved—and that is the literal meaning of the word *deliberate*. It is derived from Latin *deliberatus*, formed from the verb *deliberare* which is a combination of *de*, a prefix denoting "down," and hence "completely," and *librare* "to weigh." *Librare* comes from *libra* "a balance or pair of scales."

Every day you use hundreds of words whose origins are as interesting and surprising as this. You will find their fascinating stories in

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

The "Supreme Authority"—The Merriam-Webster

In its 2,700 pages there are 452,000 entries, including thousands of NEW WORDS, 12,000 biographical entries, 32,000 geographical subjects, 100 valuable tables, over 6,000 illustrations. Its encyclopedic information makes it a general question-answer on all subjects.



See it at Your Bookstore. Remember: A Merriam-Webster appears on the cover of every dictionary for which G. & C. Merriam Company is editorially responsible.

Send for Free Booklet of Word Stories. An unusually interesting illustrated booklet sent free on request.

MAIL THE COUPON

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet "Interesting Origins of English Words" and full information about Webster's New International Dictionary. (Lit.Dig.11-19-32)

Name _____

Street and Number _____

City _____ State _____

Copyright 1932 by G. & C. Merriam Company



U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS

\$1260 to \$3400 year

MEN—WOMEN 18 to 50. Common Education usually sufficient. Short hours. Write immediately for free 32-page book, with list of future positions and full particulars telling how to get them.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

Dept. E224 Rochester, N. Y.

Just Published
How To Use ENGLISH
By Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D.
Over 650 pages of valuable advice on how to make the most effective use of English.
Judge John Bassett Moore says:
"Daniel Webster was called Expounder of the Constitution. Dr. Vizetelly has preeminently earned the title Expounder of the English Language. The present volume again exemplifies his right. He renders an inestimable service. The Honorable John Bassett Moore, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague."
\$2.50; By Mail, \$2.64
All Bookstores, or
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO. Publishers
354 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.

All the Family Should Use Cuticura Talcum

Ideal after Baby's bath, to complete Mother's toilet, after Father's shave.

Price 25c. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 10K, Malden, Mass.

A Palpitating World Welcomes New Bridge Rules for Confiding Contract Fans

THE first successful international conference since the war!

What did it accomplish?

Nothing less than the revision of the rules of contract bridge.

Right here, comments the *Baltimore Sun*, is one of the most favorable omens of the year. Bridge is "one of the toughest

argue that the new scoring is "overly complicated," declares the *Brooklyn Times-Union*; "in reality, the revised scoring is simpler than the old method." Indeed, "ten minutes' study is all that is needed to master the new rules."

Well, maybe the new rules are better, and maybe they are not. One thing, at

The New Scoring Table for Contract Bridge

(As presented in the *New York Times*)

ODD TRICKS BID AND WON:	Undoubled	Doubled	Redoubled
Clubs or Diamonds, each	20	40	80
Hearts or Spades, each	30	60	120
No Trumps:			
1st, 3d, 5th, and 7th	30	60	120
2d, 4th, and 6th	40	80	160

OVERTRICKS:	Not Vulnerable	Doubled	Redoubled	Undoubled	Vulnerable	Doubled	Redoubled
Each	Trick Val.	100	200	Trick Val.	200	400	

SLAMS BID AND WON:	Not Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Little	500	750
Grand	1,500	2,250

RUBBER, two-game	700	HONORS IN ONE HAND:	
Three-game	500	All honors	150
Unfinished, one game	300	Four trump honors	100

UNDERTRICKS:	Not Vulner. Undoubled.	Not Vulner. Doubled.	Not Vulner. Redoubled.	Vulnerable Undoubled.	Vulnerable Doubled.	Vulnerable Redoubled.
First undertrick	50	100	200	400		
Increase each successive undertrick	0	50	100	200		
For example, 2d undertrick	50	150	300	600		
3d undertrick	50	200	400	800		
4th undertrick	50	250	500	1,000		

bones of contention over which human beings have ever growled and fought." And "if the bridge experts of the great Powers have been able to get together, it may even be possible for the disarmament experts and the debt experts to settle some little problems."

ALL over the land editors drop politics to join in a lively discussion of the new contract bridge rules which were published on October 31, and went into effect November 1. Here is the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, for instance, declaring it to be at least questionable whether the new rules are any improvement over the faulty ones previously in effect—

No effort is made to eliminate the "box-car" figures which make a contract score look childish, while the top-heavy bonuses are not to be decreased. And the scoring is to be complicated instead of simplified.

But the *Ohio paper* would seem to be in the minority. We find the *New York Times*, the *Philadelphia Record*, the *Atlanta Constitution* all agreeing with the bridge experts that the new rules improve the game. Let no contract bridge fan

any rate, is certain, contends the *Camden Courier-Post*, "they will be a boon to one class of people—the bridge experts":

Changing the rules means that each of those experts now has a swell reason to write another book—and up-to-the-minute bridge fans, no doubt, will buy 'em all.

It means that the bridge teachers will have a lot more to teach their pupils, and thus have a grand excuse to prolong the course of twenty lessons to forty lessons—by which time there may be some more new rules to keep the pot boiling.

These rules mean, further, that new score-cards by the skillion will have to be printed!

There will be new lectures, new material for the syndicated bridge articles in the newspapers and magazines, not to mention the radio talks on contract.

In all, it's a great help toward restoring prosperity.

Bridge experts must live.

It strikes such a "casual observer" of contract bridge as the writer of an unsigned column in the *Philadelphia Bulletin* that the government of the bridge world is pretty loosely organized. Not that it lacks system—

There is plenty of system, both in the bidding and playing. The formula of

bidding is now so complete that when you say "One spade" your partner knows that you hold five hearts to the king-jack, four small clubs and a ten-ace in diamonds, but you are wondering where the honors in spades are located.

And when he comes back with "One no trump," he means that he has just espied the king, queen and ten of clubs in the hand of East, but has not yet located any of the high spades.

Whereupon you bid two diamonds, suggesting that he try to get a peek at West's holdings.

If he retorts with three clubs, you sense the fact that in his opinion the game should be tried for in the heart suit, to which you reply with three no trump, meaning: "Have you enough hearts to justify a bid for a slam?"

If he has, he will make a psychic bid of six diamonds to make opponents think you are strong in clubs, and you will thereupon bid six or seven hearts and go down for four tricks doubled.

All of which adds zest to the old form of bridge in which skill was blended with some degree of guesswork.

THAT'S organization all right, but the Philadelphia writer thinks the business of contract needs something like representative government:

What kind of arrangement is this by which a few men in a few clubs get together and decide to alter the system of scoring, and to inflict higher or lower penalties for certain misdeeds?

Contract needs a Congress elected by vote of the people who play, and a President to approve or veto the laws a Congress makes. Furthermore, changes in the laws should be the result, not of secret conferences in dark corners, but of open debate. Under this system of lawmaking, a man might overbid by four tricks on a Tuesday, knowing himself to be subject to only a mild penalty for failure, and on the following Friday, doing the same thing, he might find himself (if he had failed to read the newspapers in the meantime, to keep track of the latest ukases of the Czars) condemned to be shot at sunrise, or sent to Devil's Island, or obliged to read a joint debate between Tom Heflin and Huey Long.

AFTER reading this it is not so surprising to run across a United Press dispatch from Cleveland announcing a revolt against the new rule by the Cleveland Bridge Club, whose president charges that they were drafted "for gambling purposes by an organization primarily interested in the gambling feature of the game."

We pass over a lot of the irreverent jocosity by newspaper writers who fail to take the new bridge rules with becoming seriousness. The rules, made public by John Godfrey Saxe, Chairman of Committee on Laws of the Whist Club of New York, make a number of changes in connection with the regulations dealing with penalties for revokes and misplays and, on the advice of Mr. Harold S. Vanderbilt, the grand old man of contract bridge, make five major changes in scoring as follows:

1. No-trump values have been reduced to 30 for the first, third, fifth and seventh

DISCOVERED! *A new and really remarkable way to economize . . .*



★ Vicks Plan provides proper medication—at the proper time—for every type and stage of a cold. In Vicks Nose & Throat Drops, you have the new aid in *preventing* colds. With Vicks VapoRub, you have the accepted modern way of *treating* colds. Together with certain simple rules of health these preparations form the new Vicks Plan for your better *Control* of Colds.

Cuts Costs of Colds more than half!

EVERY individual—every family—is interested now in ways to economize. Especially in cutting off expenses that are needless—that bring neither comfort, nor pleasure. Savings that give you more time and money for the things you *want* and *need*—in return for things that *rob* you of both. Here, at last, is a way for you to do just that.

Last winter—in a nation-wide clinic in schools, colleges and homes—the new Vicks Colds-Control Plan cut the number and duration of colds in half!—reduced the costs of colds *more than half!* The satisfaction of hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic users, all over the country, confirms these tests.

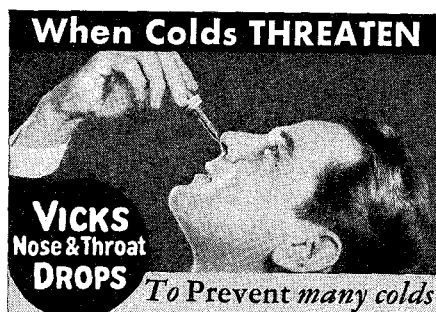
To follow Vicks Plan this winter—as fully explained in each Vicks Package—can help you save your part of the country's *billion-dollar-a-year colds bill*—in time and money alone!

Briefly, How Vicks Plan Works

When colds threaten—At that first feeling of stuffiness or nasal irritation—Nature's usual signal that a cold is coming on—use Vicks Nose Drops *at once!* They soothe irritation and aid Nature's functions in throwing off the infection that threatens. They prevent development of many colds.

If a cold has developed, Vicks VapoRub is the proved dependable treatment. Just rubbed on throat and chest at bedtime, its double action—continuing throughout the night—brings quicker relief. Use of the Nose Drops during the day adds to comfort—helps shorten the cold.

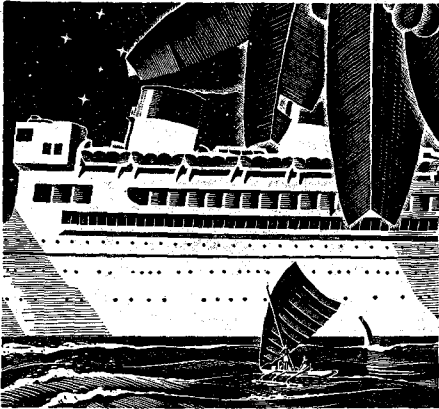
Trial Offer: Your druggist has Vicks VapoRub (now in white Stainless form, if you prefer). Also Vicks Nose Drops and the new Vicks Cough Drop—actually medicated with ingredients of VapoRub. If you wish to test these new products before buying, and learn more about Vicks Plan for better Control-of-Colds, send 3 cents in stamps to Vick Chemical Co., 453 Milton Street, Greensboro, N. C.



FOR BETTER CONTROL OF COLDS

SOUTH SEAS

- ⊕ HAWAII
- ⊕ NEW ZEALAND
- ⊕ AUSTRALIA



**SEA-GOING LUXURY at
a STAY-AT-HOME COST**
To the isles where winter never comes

HAWAII

Your dollars make a wonderful showing when they buy you a ticket to Hawaii on the famous trio of Matson-Oceanic liners 'Mariposa,' 'Monterey' & 'Malolo.'

They put you up at a palatial, sea-going hotel, with the meals of an epicurean cafe included — they give you "membership" in a nautical country club, with swimming and deck sports in progress all day — they provide entree to talkies and a smart night club—they make five days pass like a week-end and lead to a brilliant climax in Hawaii!

Frequent sailings from San Francisco and Los Angeles. Inclusive - Cost Tours cover comprehensive itineraries at minimum cost.

Same Splendid Service through to NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

From California to New Zealand in 16 days and on to Australia within 19 days on the "Mariposa" or "Monterey," via Hawaii, Samoa and Fiji. First Class and Cabin Class fares, attractively low.

NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA.
First Voyage of the New "Lurline."
Sailing from New York January 12.

Details at any travel agency or

MATSON LINE OCEANIC LINE

NEW YORK CITY CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES SEATTLE PORTLAND

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants and C. P. A.'s earn \$3,000 to \$15,000 a year. Thousands of firms need them. Only 12,000 Certified Public Accountants in the United States. We train you thoroughly at home in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Previous experience unnecessary. Training under the personal supervision of William E. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., and a large staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Write for free book, "Accountancy, the Profession that Pays." LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 1152-HA, Chicago. The School That Has Trained Over 1,100 C. P. A.'s

EXPLORE YOUR MIND

**DISCOVER YOUR MENTAL SELF and
OVERCOME YOUR LIMITATIONS!**
Learn the tremendous possibilities of your own mind. Explore that mysterious world within you. The Free book, "The Wisdom of the Sages", explains how, through fascinating study you can master the every-day problems of life and happiness. Address: Scribe B.J.A.
ROSCRICIAN BROTHERHOOD
SAN JOSE (A.M.O.R.C.) CALIFORNIA

odd tricks, and increased to 40 for the second, fourth and sixth odd tricks.

2. The premium for fulfilled doubled contracts has been omitted.

3. The premium for undoubled over-tricks has been reduced to the equivalent odd-trick value.

4. The doubled not vulnerable under-trick penalties have been increased somewhat, and certain of the vulnerable penalties decreased somewhat to obtain a perfect balance between them, and to secure a uniform increase in the penalty for each additional under-trick lost.

5. The premiums for grand slams have been increased to 1,500 not vulnerable, 2,250 vulnerable.

THE change in the no-trump scoring, so the *New York Times* explains, "was made largely in concession to duplicate play to reduce the value of a game in no-trump to that of a minor suit":

In match-point play, the 105 scored for three no-trump was a disproportionate advantage over the 100 scored for a minor-suit game, since the 5 points were often responsible for "top" scores on a hand. Three no-trump is still a game contract, but counts only 100 points.

Mr. Ely Culbertson considers the new rules "a decided improvement over any previous code," but he feels "sorry for the hundreds of thousands of women who, with the old scoring, got along pretty well with the count on ten fingers, and who now, with the new scoring, will have to take off their shoes to count on their toes as well."

And a woman bridge instructor, Mrs. Madeleine Kerwin, remarks that she, too, is sorry for women players, but for another reason. She says, in the *New York Evening Post*, that the new grand slam premiums are unfair to her sex:

Women are naturally timid and seldom bid grand slams. Only the man will gain by this new scoring.

A Dead Tiger Is a Good Friend

The extent of the man-eating tiger menace in India and Malaya is once again illustrated by the issue of a report showing that 85 persons were killed by tigers in Johore during 1931. The only consolation available to those who live in the shadow of this terror is that a very respectable fortune, by local standards, accrues to natives who are fortunate enough with spear or cheap Belgian shotgun to slay a tiger.

They receive, first of all, the government reward, varying from £10 to £25. The Chinese buy the meat, which they consider a great delicacy. The fat can be sold to Indians as a cure for rheumatism. The claws and the claws fetch a fair price as ornaments. The liver is prized by warriors for a stimulant to courage. And if the man-eater is a tigress, her milk is bottled as a cure for blindness.

Finally, the lucky hunter sells the skin to a home-going European, and the sum total of his profits sets him up for life.—*London (England) Standard.*

Cutting Off the Frills.—SHE—"I don't think much of men's love. They all want to marry women with money."

HE—"You are unjust. They would be satisfied with money without the woman."
—Answers.

Choose the SEA ROUTE to CALIFORNIA

—and a luxurious
"Big Three" liner



It makes such a vast difference in one's pleasure to have a really wide sweep of sun-deck... to stroll into spacious public salons... to enjoy a siesta in roomy, comfortable cabins.

And that, confidentially, is what makes those thirteen days so richly enjoyable when you go to California by sea on a Panama Pacific Liner.

Rates are the lowest ever, with a reduction of 25% on round trips by sea. See your local agent... the travel authority in your community.

THE **3** BIG
via Havana and Panama Canal

**S. S. PENNSYLVANIA
S. S. CALIFORNIA
S. S. VIRGINIA**

Each over 32,000 tons displacement

Huge size for your comfort

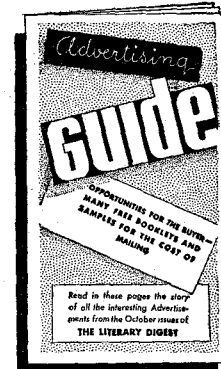
13-day speed for your convenience

PANAMA PACIFIC LINE

International Mercantile Marine Company

No. 1 Broadway, New York; 216 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago; 687 Market St., San Francisco. Authorized S. S. or R. R. agents everywhere

free—CONVENIENT GUIDE to GOOD PRODUCTS



To help Digest readers buy with knowledge and with profit, a copy of the Advertising Guide will be sent free. It will help you remember the advertisements and recognize nationally-advertised commodities. In convenient order and for quick reference it lists and summarizes the current advertisements in The Digest. It tells you which companies offer free samples, booklets and trial tests, and where to write for information.

Send the coupon for a copy of the new edition of the

ADVERTISING GUIDE

and check with it when buying. It will save you money. It will protect you against inferior substitutes.

When you write to an advertiser or visit a local dealer please say that you saw the advertisement in The Literary Digest. This will assure you prompt and courteous attention.

The Literary Digest
354 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Please send me a free copy of the Advertising Guide.

Name.....

Address.....

The White Man's Crime

LO, the poor Australian aboriginal! Like our own American Indian, he is fast fading away before the march of civilization.

And when he does not fade quite fast enough, there are many willing hands to give him a shove into oblivion.

As a result, from a total of 1,000,000 a century and a half ago, his numbers have been reduced to about 100,000 to-day.

This we learn from the Rev. C. E. C. Lefroy, formerly Archdeacon of Perth, Western Australia, who makes "a plea for the remnant" in the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*.

"What can account for such rapid diminution?" he asks, and then explains:

Recent events, as well as the records of every past period in the history of white settlement, leave little doubt as to the cause.

The advance of the white man has simply swept the aborigines away. It is true that these children of nature themselves seem to wilt and wither away at the mere approach of the European. But there has also been a vast amount of deliberate cruelty.

The natives of Tasmania are said to have "become" extinct. But the fact is that in 1830 martial law was proclaimed, and a force of 3,000 or 4,000 troops and civilians of all classes were engaged for six weeks in hunting them down and driving them into a narrow peninsula. Eventually the remnant were transported to Flinders Island.

One of their jailers there has recorded his opinion that many of the miserable creatures "died in the sulks like so many bears." In reality, they were broken-hearted.

In 1838, Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, issued a proclamation to the effect that the indiscriminate slaughter of natives must cease. On the other hand, a certain Governor of Queensland, at a much later date, is said to have advised a settler that if natives were shot, there was no need to report the fact.

A WELL-KNOWN traveler, De Beauvoir, who visited Queensland about sixty years ago, "met a young man, only twenty-four years of age, who boasted of the possession of two rifles with sixty-five notches on the stocks, each notch representing a native whom he had shot." And then we are reminded of—

The acknowledged shooting, in Central Australia in 1928, of thirty-one wild natives (including some women) by a police party in revenge for the death of a white man. The excuse made by the police for some of this slaughter was that these wild natives "tried to escape" when called upon to stand in the King's name!

Dr. Gilruth, formerly Chief Protector of Aborigines under the Federal Government, has expressed his opinion that "in respect of the treatment of the aborigines, the British occupation of Australia presents the worst chapter in the European domination of the world."

It is not too late for the governments and people of Australia to save the remnant. . .

In the name of reason, humanity, and pity let this waste of human life and goodness be ended now, and a new day brought in for the remnant of them left.



Let us send you this
FREE BOOK
-telling why you need
this vacation *this winter*

IF you've realized that your health is your greatest asset...that run-down bodies and minds can't hold their own today...then the coupon below is made for you.

It brings to you by return mail a book explaining just how easy and practical a Southern California vacation is *this winter*. Gives you itemized figures on costs, now so drastically reduced, in this joyous land of play only 2½ days from most of America. Included in its 72 pages are 150 interesting gravure photographs of Southern California scenes, map, information about how to get here, day-by-day sightseeing itineraries, etc... perhaps the most complete vacation book ever issued.

A Wise Investment

Studying it, you'll begin to realize what a Southern California vacation can mean to you in energy restored, enthusiasm regained and a fresh outlook so vital in these strenuous times. You'll be convinced that a modest investment in this vacation can be one of the wisest you've ever made. And it's something nobody can ever take away from you.

The book shows you pictures you'll want to put yourself into...happy scenes at famed

desert resorts, on a verdant golf course, in the patio of a 150-year-old Spanish Mission. You'll see *yourself* by a mile-high mountain lake, basking on a sun-drenched Pacific beach, fighting a swordfish in the Catalina channel, sharing the gaiety of the stars in a Hollywood cafe, motoring over palm-lined boulevards through vast orange groves, perhaps bound for Old Mexico just to the south.

This book will take you to celebrated cities and resorts like Pasadena, Glendale, Long Beach, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, Pomona and scores of others in this playground-of-the-world centered by big, cosmopolitan Los Angeles.

It will explain to you how in this year 'round vacationland you escape the "peak prices" necessary in short-season resorts. How costs here, normally about 16% under the U.S. average, are lower than ever now, so that actually you need spend no more than at home.

Send the coupon today, for your free copy. Start planning your glorious adventure now!

Come to California for a glorious vacation. Advise anyone not to come seeking employment, lest he be disappointed; but for the tourist, the attractions are unlimited.

This Winter COSTS ARE LOWER THAN EVER IN
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

All-Year Club of Southern California, Ltd.,

Send me free illustrated book giving complete details (including costs) of a Southern California vacation. Also send free booklets about the counties I have checked.

☐ Los Angeles ☐ Kern ☐ Orange ☐ Riverside ☐ Santa Barbara ☐ San Diego

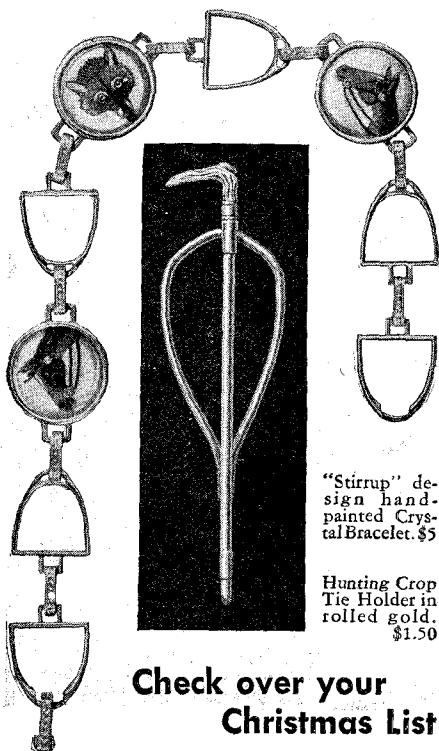
Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

(Please Print Your Name and Address)



Check over your Christmas List

Aren't there a number of "out-door" men and girls on your Christmas List for whom Krementz hand-painted-on-crystal Sports Jewelry would be a happy choice?

Besides these items, your dealer has SPORTS CRYSTAL Cuff Links, Collar Holders and Tie Holders, individually or in attractive Gift Box Sets. Choice of 10 sporting subjects. Write for Booklet with Correct Dress Chart.

KREMENTZ & CO., Newark, N.J.

KREMENTZ
I GIFT Jewelry



Use The Right Word in The Right Place

You can select the exact word to make your meaning absolutely clear—to give "punch" and "power" to a proposed letter, advertisement, speech, sermon, article, report or story. Get Dr. Fernald's "Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions." Without it you may be wasting half of the power of your thoughts in weak expression. Contains more than 8000 classified synonyms and nearly 4000 classified antonyms, and shows by actual use in sentences the exact shade of meaning of each. With an index of nearly 100 pages which makes every word instantly available. Revised and Enlarged Edition. 12mo. Cloth. 742 pages. \$2.25; \$2.39, post-paid. Exquisitely bound in full crushed Levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed. \$10.00.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

HUMOROUS HITS

and How to Hold an Audience, by Grenville Kleiser. Latest and best selections, including old favorites. Gives practical suggestions on delivery, voice training, etc. Cloth. 326 pp. \$1.50; postage 10c. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Bonds Still "Comparatively Safe"

OF course, many foreign loans made since the World War have turned out to be unwise.

But a great deal of unnecessary fuss is being made about the "foolish," "false," "unsound," "destructive" policy of investing abroad, thinks *The Wall Street Journal*. As it reflects on some of the figures on bond defaults given out by the Investment Bankers Association it concludes that many of these epithets also fit "loans made in the same period within our own borders."

During the period of recovery from the slump of 1920-21, some of our surplus capital naturally overflowed into other countries. Certain investments abroad went bad, as did many at home. But—

If one gives a thought to the economic, financial and political convulsions through which all the world has been passing these past three years, the not wholly disinterested outcry against American lending abroad automatically shrinks to about its correct proportions.

Even more emphatic was the statement made at the recent meeting of the Investment Bankers Association by Col. Allan M. Pope, retiring head of the organization. He went still further, to suggest that these foreign lendings were actually a good thing in checking inflation at home. In Colonel Pope's words, as the *New York Times* reprints them:

I am definitely of the opinion that if this flow of excess funds had not gone abroad, from whence millions of it were at once returned through increased trade and other repayments, the internal overexpansion in practically all lines of endeavor in this country would have been so increased above what it actually was, security prices would have been so raised above the point to which they actually rose, the conditions in Europe would have been so disastrously affected to our own economic detriment that our present condition, bad as it has been, out of gear as it seems, would have been far worse to-day but for that world-wide distribution of the dollar at that time.

THEN taking up the safety of bonds in general, Colonel Pope added that while to-day the record of defaults is the greatest in our history, nevertheless, in view of what we have been through, it emphasizes "the comparative safety in bonds and the care which must have been exercised by bankers." This situation existed, he continued—

In spite of the world-wide depression.

In spite of the total collapse or revaluation in the values of international currencies that have taken place within the last ten years.

In spite of the departure from the gold standard by the majority of countries.

In spite of numbers of political revolutions.

In spite of the headlong plunge of raw material values.

In spite of the stagnation in trade here and throughout the world.

In spite of the tremendous decrease in farm values and urban real-estate values.

In spite of the drastic reduction in earning power of our major industries, our railroads, and to a lesser degree our public utilities.

NEXT Colonel Pope listed the actual defaults, in percentages, of foreign and domestic bonds:

Of \$7,500,000,000 of foreign dollar bonds outstanding, 19.4 per cent. are in default.

Of \$10,584,000,000 of industrial bonds outstanding, 7.2 per cent.

Of \$16,590,000,000 of public-utility bonds outstanding, 5.4 per cent.

Of \$12,021,000,000 of railroad bonds outstanding, 3.5 per cent.

Of \$18,185,000,000 of municipal bonds outstanding, 1.8 per cent. These are of communities having a population of over 30,000. No records are available for communities of lesser population.

There are approximately \$6,000,000,000 of real-estate bonds outstanding. No figures are available for issues below \$500,000 in default of the outstanding total. About 14 per cent. of the total, representing issues in excess of \$500,000, are in default. This percentage might be considerably increased by the defaults in small issues of bonds.

There undoubtedly have been reorganizations not technically reported as defaults which would make the percentage of defaults of large issues greater than recorded herewith.

A New Aristocracy Born of the Depression

A REVOLUTION, both social and financial, is going on right under our noses, writes William Feather in his column on the financial page of the *New York Evening Post*.

His point is that this depression is eliminating a number of the settled wealthy families and reducing their younger generations to a level with other young people who have their own way to make in the world.

Thus we have what amounts to the creation of a new aristocracy of wealth. As Mr. Feather explains:

In this depression the heads of the majority of families have been set back twenty years in savings and in income. Many of these men have sons and daughters, ranging in age from twenty to forty years, who had expectations of allowances, gifts and bequests.

Now the future of these young men and women is totally dependent on their own efforts.

Intrenched wealth has largely disappeared.

Month by month the percentage of busted estates increases in each community. The creation of new wealth will be the

job of the generation that was just beginning to take hold when the crash came.

The years that lie ahead will be a young man's era in a vital sense.

All classes of people have been scrambled in a way that never occurred before in the lifetime of most people living now. Former debutantes whose photographs were sought by society editors are now selling millinery and step-ins. They are likely to find eligible husbands in unexpected places.

The revolution is going on right under our noses.

A Man's Cash Reserve

"HOW much does an individual need as a reserve fund in cash or its equivalent?"

That is a pretty important question. But, of course, remarks Mr. George T. Hughes in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches on investment problems, no exact answer can be given that will apply to everybody, for naturally the needs of different individuals vary with their differing circumstances.

Still, there are certain general principles Mr. Hughes thinks investors, particularly small investors, ought to keep in mind:

The president of one of the large Eastern savings-banks advises his depositors that they ought to have what amounts to half a year's wages or salary set aside before they look for any other way of using any surplus.

That rule was laid down when individuals as well as banks were obsessed with the mania for hoarding.

Now if a wage-earner has no other savings than those represented by his pass-book in the savings-bank the 50 per cent. of a year's income may not be too large. If he has funds sufficient to acquire other investments 25 per cent. or even less may be enough.

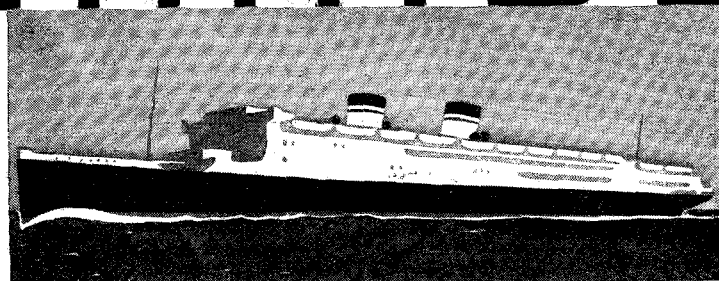
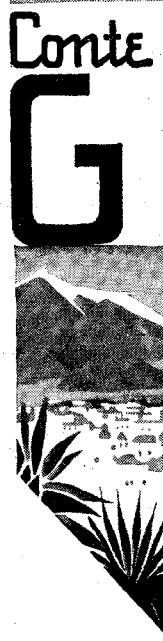
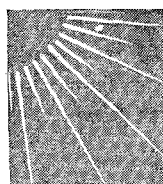
What every one ought to have is a fund of one kind or another that can be realized upon at short notice, for emergencies come without warning. The savings-bank is designed to meet that need and should be used for that purpose. It is unnecessary to keep a larger amount than probably will be required on short notice there, altho there is no objection to the larger amount on the ground of safety.

The point is that with security prices as low as they are to-day, the small capitalist as well as his larger brother may profitably put some of his funds into the most conservative of these investments. He may properly consider real estate, or even improvements on his home, that will add to its value, supposing the home to be already owned.

Prices for commodities like those for stocks and bonds are the lowest for a generation. Some of them recently were the lowest for all time.

It is a condition not likely to be repeated in the lifetime of most of those reading these articles. It ought to be taken advantage of, but never to the extent that what the bankers like to call "liquid" resources are exhausted.

Without a reserve there is no peace of mind, and without that the day's work is not done to the best of any individual's ability. Make up your mind just how much of a reserve you ought to have, and accumulate that before you consider other ways of investing.



A Distinguished WEST INDIES PROGRAM

by the
Aristocrat of Cruise Ships

GRANDE

THIS year more than ever the "Conte GRANDE" fills a definite travel need! . . . offering the rare luxuries, the "proven" ports, the warm-hearted Italian Line courtesy and finesse that have won the loyalty of initiated travelers. With her de luxe accommodations, complete program of cruise festivities, distinguished cuisine—and long calls in each port, thanks to her unusual speed—she provides the kind of cruise you are looking for! Eight different cruises to choose from, with six different itineraries. Abnormally low rates. Send for illustrated literature.

CHRISTMAS CRUISE

12 Days, Four Famous Ports, Dec. 23 to Jan. 4 / / \$145 up
CHRISTMAS at SEA • NEW YEAR'S in HAVANA

A festive sailing to Kingston (Jamaica), Colon and the Panama Canal, Havana for a red-letter New Year's Eve, Nassau and Paradise Beach. Special holiday program. Optional shore excursions at all ports.

Other winter cruises on the Conte GRANDE

16 Days, 3 Cruises—Feb. 11, Mar. 4, Apr. 8 / / / \$190 up
Fort de France, St. Pierre, Trinidad, La Guayra, Curacao, Colon, Kingston, Havana.

14 Days, March 23 / / / / / \$167.50 up
Port-au-Prince, Jamaica, Colon, Havana, Nassau.

Also 9 Days, April 26, \$95 up — 10 Days, May 6, \$105 up
To the MEDITERRANEAN, Holy Land and Egypt,
Jan. 7, 32 days, 13 calls, First Class \$510 up, Tourist \$225.

Also Regular Sailings to ALL EUROPE via the De Luxe Southern Route. New fast express service on the REX and Conte di SAVOIA. Also regular express sailings on the AUGUSTUS, ROMA, Conte GRANDE and the Cosulich liners SATURNIA and VULCANIA.

Apply local agent or 1 State St., New York; 1601 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 86 Arlington St., Boston; 944 Arcade, Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland; 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago; 386 Post St., San Francisco; 1806 American Bank Building, New Orleans; Architects Building, 1133 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.



ITALIAN LINE

"The dead take
to their graves, in their
clutched fingers, only that
which they have given away"



THIS is your chance to do more good with the money you give to others than was perhaps ever before possible in the history of this country.

First, because the *need* is greater than ever before. Second, because more of every dollar you give will go to provide your fellow human beings with food, shelter, medical help—the bare necessities of living.

The Welfare and Relief Mobilization for 1932 is a cooperative national program to reenforce local fund-raising for human welfare and relief needs. No national fund is being raised. Each community is making provision for its own people. Each community will have full control of the money it obtains.

Read again the great words attributed to Rousseau which are printed at the top of this page. Then *give* through your established welfare and relief organization, through your community chest, or through your local emergency relief committee.

Newton D. Baker

NEWTON D. BAKER, CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

WELFARE AND RELIEF MOBILIZATION, 1932

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

allocable.—"F. G. G." Washington, D. C.—This word is from the Latin *allocare*, "to place," formed by dropping the *-are* and adding to the parent word *-abilis*, English *-able*, signifying "capable of." And so, *allocable* means "capable of being located or placed." The word is not in common use, but is correctly formed and may be used as a substitute for the longer word *allocatable*, derived from the same Latin source—*allocatus*, past participle of *allocare*, "to allot." *Allocate* is itself a doublet of *allow*, in its sense "to assign (to), or grant, as a portion or allowance."

call money.—"J. V. H." Andalusia, Ala.—*Call money* is defined as: "Money loaned, usually on stocks as security, payable on demand of the lender."

contact, to.—"R. D. E." Indianapolis, Ind.—The verb *to contact* has been in use in the language for more than a century. Tho chiefly used intransitively, it was also formerly used transitively, and in the identical manner in which it has recently been revived. According to that usage, the sentence, "Curtis described the boat and the men he *contacted*," is justified. It is too soon to determine whether the present revival will last; but if so, it will be restored to the dictionaries.

effeminate.—"E. R. W." Nashville, Tenn.—In the 16th century, the word *effeminate* was used very rarely as a synonym for *feminine*. This usage had no authorization, and did not survive. It is now always employed to denote a womanly attribute of man, or a womanish characteristic in man. To employ it in connection with anything appertaining to a woman is erroneous.

gazebo, gazabo.—"H. M. S." Plainfield, N. J.—The architectural term *gazebo* (not *gazabo*), pronounced *ga-zee'bo*, has been in the language for about two hundred years. It is defined as follows: "1. A summer-house commanding an extended view; a belvedere. 2. (Irish) Anything notably tall, as a building; a tall man. 3. A turret on the roof of a house. 4. A projecting window or balcony."

In addition, we have adopted as a slang word, borrowed from the Spanish *gazapo*, the word *gazabo*, pronounced *ga-zay'bo*. The Spanish word means: "1. A young rabbit. 2. A dissembling artful knave. 3. A great lie." In American slang, *gazabo* is not ordinarily used quite so invidiously; in fact, as generally used, it is quite synonymous with *guy*, and may or may not be a term of opprobrium.

Kodiak, Kadiak.—"G. H. S." San Diego, Calif.—It is possible that the confusion in spelling arose from the pronunciation *kod-yak'-o* as in *not* being mistaken for the sound of *a* as in *father*. Be that as it may, the earliest map of the region, by Bruce in 1885, shows the name *Kadiak*. The official *United States Postal Guide* gives the name of the town as *Kodiak*.

qui vive.—"C. R. C." Far Hills, N. J.—This expression (pronounced *kee veev*) is French. Literally, it means "who lives." It is used in the French Army as the challenge of a sentinel, equivalent to the English, "Who goes there?" "To be on the *qui vive*," means "to be on the alert; to be wide awake, active, eager, or expectant."

receive.—"R. S." New York City.—In the word *receive* the syllable *re-* is a prefix to the stem *-ceive*. The word as a whole comes to us through the French from the Latin *recipio*, which in turn is derived from the prefix *re-*, meaning "back," and the stem *cipio*, meaning "take."

reticent.—"D. C. G." Connellsville, Pa.—The correct pronunciation is *rel'i-sent'-e's* as in *get*, and the *i* as in *habit*.

rodeo.—"J. O." Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Altho the Spanish pronunciation *ro-de'o*—*e* as in *prey*—is still preferred on the Western plains, the pronunciation *ro'di-o* is now also heard, possibly because later arrivals have assumed that the word is some peculiar derivative of *rode*.

sane, safe.—"M. M." Long Island City, N. Y.—*Sane*, in present usage, is rarely used except in reference to mental condition; but in that usage it always denotes soundness. The former use, in the sense of physical soundness, is now archaic. *Safe* does not necessarily imply soundness; it merely connotes freedom from danger or escape from injury. Of the two words, *sane* is nearer in meaning to *most sound*, except for the fact that it no longer carries the sense of physical soundness.

Tschandal.—"J. M. R." Auburn, Ala.—The term *Tschandal* is applied to a low-caste Hindu, or, in a modern sense, to a defiling profession, such as grave-digging. As employed by Nietzsche in a figurative sense, the *Tschandala* denote a people of ignoble, servile disposition.

Do you fear

RHEUMATISM?

■ Are you pestered by occasional rheumatic twinges? Stiff joints? Kidney trouble?

Your doctor will probably advise: Stop ordinary coffee. The caffeine in it is often a producer of uric acid . . . root of such troubles.

You need not give up coffee. Try two weeks of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee (97% caffeine-free). This is a blend of finest Brazilian and Colombian coffees. Nothing lost but the caffeine (and it's tasteless).

Your coffee taste won't know you've changed. Your system will; you'll feel better.

Ground or in the Bean . . . Roasted by Kellogg in Battle Creek. Vacuum packed. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back.

Sign, Tear Off and Mail This Coupon Now!

Try Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee. Buy from your grocer. Or, send 15 cents in stamps for a can of Kaffee-Hag. Use this coupon.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps.
Mr. _____
Mrs. _____
Miss _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____

Solves Half Your Gift Problems

Everybody appreciates good reading, as is shown in the fact that there are millions of readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST every week.

And so we suggest—

By far the simplest and easiest solution of the holiday gift problem is to give subscriptions for THE LITERARY DIGEST! There is no one thing you could select that would be more appealing or more appropriate as a gift to any man or woman of intelligence, whether young or old.

Thousands Solve Their Gift Problems This Way Every Year

Thousands of LITERARY DIGEST subscribers take advantage of this ideal method to quickly dispose of part of their holiday gift problems, without shopping around in crowded stores—without jostling in hurrying crowds.

Handsomely Engraved Presentation Cards Free

Handsomely engraved Subscription Presentation Cards to be filled in with your name as subscription donor will be forwarded to the persons to whom you wish THE DIGEST sent.

Every Gift of THE DIGEST Is A Reminder of You 52 Times Each Year

Presents of DIGEST subscriptions are really worth while, they will be highly appreciated and heartily enjoyed week after week, and your thoughtfulness and good judgment will be brought directly to the reader's attention every time a copy of THE DIGEST arrives—52 times within the course of the year.

Every One Will Enjoy THE DIGEST

A DIGEST subscription will prove ideal for your son, daughter, niece, nephew or cousin at college; the relative in some distant city; the special customers or clients and heads of departments who should be remembered; the old friend or relative; your clergyman, your doctor and dentist, the trained nurse that has served in the family.

Moderate Cost

The regular yearly subscription price of THE LITERARY DIGEST is \$4.00, post-paid. (Canadian subscriptions, \$6.00; foreign subscriptions, \$5.00.) It is doubtful whether any like sum could provide a gift of such lasting enjoyment and value.

Promptness Important

Send in your order NOW while there is still time to get out the Presentation Cards before Christmas.

Use This Subscription Form

Publishers of The Literary Digest Dig. 11-19-32
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Gentlemen: My name and address is

.....

and I enclose \$..... for which please send THE LITERARY DIGEST for one year to the names and addresses below. Send the Presentation Cards, each bearing my name, direct to me ☐ or to the parties listed ☐. (Indicate your preference.)

Name.....

Local Address.....

Post-office..... State.....

Name.....

Local Address.....

Post-office..... State.....

Name.....

Local Address.....

Post-office..... State.....

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Oh, You Cherub!—Jud Tunkins says what makes him admire a mother's love and marvel at it is a photograph of himself taken at the age of eleven or twelve.—*Washington Star*.

Special Delivery.—"I distinctly saw the postman kiss you. What do you mean by it?"

"Well, ma'am, somebody sent me a kiss through the post."—*Tit-Bits*.

Broiled Chicken.—C. B. inquires—"When Shelley wrote the line: 'A lovely lady garmented in light,' do you suppose he was gazing at some beaut getting a suntan on one of the English beaches?"—*Boston Transcript*.

Keeping Tabs on "The Bugle."—A hick town is one where the folks know all the news before the paper comes out, but merely take it to see whether or not the editor got the stories according to the way they heard them.—*Trenton (Mo.) Republican-Times*.

Kalsomine for Cuties.

—"You say this fellow Perkins is far-sighted?"

"You bet he is! He was dealing in house paint, but he could see that business was going to get it in the neck, so he switched off to the face paint line, and he hasn't even known there was a depression around."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Pass the Insect Powder.

On him we'd like to use the knout,
That "funny" Cuthbert Cole
Who says "The soap, please," when about
To use his fingerbowl.

—*Boston Transcript*.

Broadcast Okay.

You kissed and told
But that's all right—
The man you told
Called up last night.

—*Sagehen*.

Use an Eraser.—For the third time she said to her little son, "Run quickly and wash your hands for dinner."

He looked over his hands and then returned the verdict:

"Mother, they aren't really dirty—just kinda blurred."—*Montreal Star*.

Short Circuit.—An electrician returned home from work one night to find his small son waiting for him with his right hand swathed in a bandage.

"Hello, sonny!" he exclaimed. "Cut your hand?"

"No, Dad," was the reply. "I picked up a pretty little fly and one end wasn't insulated."—*Answers*.

Dad's Nightmare.—"But how can I be sure that you love me?"

"Well, I can scarcely sleep at night, thinking of you."

"That doesn't prove anything. Papa can hardly sleep, thinking of you!"—*Christian Science Monitor*.

Rocky Outlook.—"The thing for you to do," said the doctor to the man with the frazzled nerves, "is to stop thinking about yourself—to bury yourself in your work."

"Gosh!" returned the patient, "and me a concrete mixer."—*Border Cities Star*.



Lady: "Excuse me—do those tattoo marks wash off?"

Sailor: "I couldn't say, lady."

—"The Humorist" (London).

The Moral of the Tale.

TEACHER (warning her pupils against catching cold) —"I had a little brother seven years old, and one day he took his new sled out in the snow. He caught pneumonia, and three days later he died."

Silence for ten seconds.

VOICE FROM THE REAR—"Where's his sled?"—*Annapolis Log*.

Spoiled Child of Fame.—A struggling author had called on a publisher to inquire about a manuscript he had submitted.

"This is quite well written," admitted the publisher, "but my firm only publishes work by writers with well-known names."

"Splendid!" shouted the caller in great excitement. "My name's Smith!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Not a Bad Title at That.—I have spoken of Mrs. Wilcox's dislike of rejections; but once there was an unfortunate happening concerning one of her accepted poems which gave her more anguish than anything. She had opened a certain set of verses with one of her most cosmic lines, typical of her style:

"My soul is a lighthouse keeper,"
but the printer, in setting it up, caused it to read,

"My soul is a light housekeeper."

Mrs. Wilcox never forgave that linotype; and her followers must have thought that their beloved leader had gone out of her mind.—*New York American*.

Slips That Pass in the Night

Might Sway the Skirt Vote.—"The protective tariff," he said, "made possible all the pants in this valley."—*Kansas City Journal-Post*.

Prezackly!—Coach Metts, however, is working the eleven overtime in perspiration for the annual tilt with Maury.—*Newport News Times-Herald*.

Jes' Blow Dem Clouds Away.—Just before crossing the Mississippi River President Hoover spoke at length of Federal air for the people along that great body of water.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Uncle Sam's Small Change.

Q.—How much money has the Reconstruction Finance Corporation advanced to farmers?—*B. V. T.*

A.—An aggregate of \$65,000 in small loans has been distributed among 500,000 farmers to date.—*Charleston (W. Va.) Daily Mail*.

All Around Knockout.

—Phillip D—, 42, was sentenced to thirty days in jail when he pleaded guilty to-day to running a speak-easy where liquor

was sold at five cents a glass.

Policemen testified that the liquor was called "white mule." There were seven men in D—'s place when it was raided. All were unconscious. The furnishings consisted of one chair, one table, one baseball bat.—*New York News Service Dispatch*.

A Shining Censor.

DO YOU CLAIM TO BE NON-PARTISAN IN THE PRESENT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IF YOU DO ALL MY RESPECT FOR YOUR VERACITY HAS VARNISHED

—Telegram from a subscriber, as delivered to the editor of THE DIGEST.

Everybody Pleased.

CHURCH OBTAINS NATIONAL EYE THROUGH "SLIP"

This was clift from the Character Builder Bible Class weekly paper this week, edited by Joe R. Hyde:

"PROPOUNDING A POSER

"At the morning service Dr. Holcomb will discuss 'If the Depression Is Disappearing—What Lessons Are We Learning?' Mrs. W. L. Walker will sing 'Search Me, O God.'—*Memphis Evening Appeal*."

"The above was carried in THE LITERARY DIGEST issue of October 1 in the 'Slips that Pass in the Night' column. First time our church has received national publicity through THE DIGEST.—*Memphis Evening Appeal*.